

# Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

Austria	10 S.	Lebanon	21.00
Belgium	18 S.P.	Luxembourg	16 L.Fr.
Denmark	3 D.Mk.	Morocco	2 Dr.
France	5 F.	Netherlands	125 Flor.
Germany	1.20 D.M.	Nigeria	4.3
Greece	10 Dr.	Norway	2.75 N.Kr.
India	20 Rs.	Portugal	10 Esc.
Iran	250 Lira	Spain	25 Ptas.
Israel	1.20 L.S.	Sweden	1.25 S.Kr.
		Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
		Turkey	7.50 Lira
		U.S. Military (Eur.)	50.25
		Yugoslavia	130 D.D.

## Feared Killed in Blast at K. Plant

By Joseph Collins

DON, June 2 (NYT).—3,000 residents began moving to seven villages in Kent, in east central England, hoping that their homes escaped the blast that yesterday's explosion of a gas plant at Flixborough.

At least 27 persons were killed and 27 persons missing and feared dead. Four persons were injured, cause of the blast was immediately after the explosion.

Residents of Flixborough and surrounding areas were evacuated. A few miles driven out by the thick and toxic fumes from the plant.

Some of the returning had their evening meal on the table. Some of them had received treatment in hospitals for shock or cuts from shattered glass.

Agnes Smith, 52, of Amcotts, age on the opposite bank of River Humber facing the said. "I was sitting with my May in the front room, just lifted up from the door, I showed up with glass. I ran in. You could feel the heat of the flames from across the road. Mr. Smith sustained an eye and cuts on his face.

Trapped Under Wall  
of the plant's employees, Natras, a 52-year-old pro-control technician, was in a about 200 yards away from explosion. A brick wall was down on him, he said in hospital. He is being treated with a broken leg. He spent for 40 minutes worried about the thickening poisonous. "I panicked at first, then waited for someone to help."

The President's insistence that France would rely solely on domestic measures to reduce galloping inflation and the payments deficit was designed to calm Mr. Schmidt's fears that France would deliver a possibly fatal blow to the ailing Common Market by invoking protectionism.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said he and Mr. Schmidt had agreed on the necessity "to stop the process of weakening" the nine-nation Common Market and, indeed, to push ahead with efforts to complete European economic and political union despite the strains caused by increased oil costs.

Mr. Schmidt expressed "great satisfaction" upon learning that France was eschewing the kind of protectionist actions taken by Italy and Denmark, which have sorely tested the European Economic Community's joint farm policy and industrial free-trade rules.

Early last month, Italy acted to curb imports by requiring importers to deposit 50 percent of the value of the goods with the Italian National Bank. The money would remain in the bank, without interest, for six months. The regulation covered a 400-item list, including most manufactured goods and farm produce. At the same time, Denmark, also in a move to reduce imports, in-

## Russian Pianist Wishes He Wants Live Abroad

NYO, June 2 (AP).—Russian pianist Svyatoslav Richter sent reports from Moscow he had applied for permission to live in the West as "base and stupid," the New York Association, sponsor for Richter's tour of Japan, said today.

Richter, who has been in since April 17, snapped "or idiot, when his translator translated the news for him, the association spokesman said.

He is a baseless, stupid, I have no intention to live in a city I don't like," the pianist was quoted as saying.



Fire crews were still battling against the flames from the gutted plant yesterday.

## Algeria Lifts Oil Embargo on Dutch

By Jim Hoagland

CAIRO, June 2 (WP).—Algeria broke the embargo on oil shipments to the Netherlands today by deciding to resume petroleum shipments to the Netherlands, which had been blacklisted by Arab oil producers since October.

Emerging from a meeting of the nine Arab oil ministers who imposed the ban during the Middle East war, Algerian Petroleum Minister Belaid Abdesslem told The Washington Post that "the embargo against the Netherlands has been lifted by Algeria from today."

The eight other Arab countries, led by Saudi Arabia, which insisted that the embargo should be maintained, said through a

conference spokesman that there had not been a change in Dutch policy that would justify the lifting of the embargo now.

The oil ministers also decided that the oil embargo would not be reimposed against the United States, the original primary target of the use of oil as a political

• Oil producers may raise taxes on Western companies. Page 2.

weapon in the confrontation with Israel.

The Algerian decision to resume oil shipments to the Netherlands has much closer ties to the European Common Market than the other Arab oil producers but also a gradual loosening of Arab

unity on oil policy in the absence of a crisis situation.

Algeria and Saudi Arabia are already at odds on the quadrupling of oil prices since the October war. The Algerians have joined Iran, which is not an Arab state, in pressing for even higher prices while Saudi Arabia is pledged to bring prices down.

But conference sources cautioned against interpretations that a major split had developed over the Dutch embargo issue.

A Consensus

They said a consensus had been reached at today's meeting that the embargo against the Netherlands, Saudi Arabia's petroleum minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, reportedly insisted, however, that the embargo should not be lifted before the oil ministers' next meeting, scheduled for July 10 in Cairo.

The Saudis, who led the drive to get the embargo against the United States lifted after Secretary of State Henry Kissinger began his peace mission in the Middle East, evidently feel that the Dutch have not given enough explicit support to the Arab call for complete Israeli withdrawal from Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war.

The Saudis, who supplied 700,000 barrels a day, or about 90 percent of the Netherlands' petroleum imports before the October war, also face a technical problem in resuming shipments immediately, oil-industry analysts said.

That amount would either have to be added to Saudi Arabia's current daily output of 8.5 million barrels, or rerouted from other destinations.

Algeria's decision will carry more political impact than economic (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Blacks Reject Rhodesian Plan

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, June 2 (Reuters).—Hopes of a breakthrough in Rhodesia's eight-year-old constitutional deadlock with Britain were set back here today when African leaders rejected the white government's latest proposals on black power sharing.

The Central Committee of the African National Council unanimously turned down proposals by the Ian Smith government presented at a series of secret meetings during the last 11 months with the council's leader, Bishop Abel Muzorewa.

Since Britain now appears to demand prior agreement between white and black Rhodesians before coming to terms, the ANC rejection means there is still no end in sight to the dispute.

Only last week, Mr. Schmidt said that West Germany bore a responsibility for its impressive record as the Common Market's overachiever since its payments surplus and 7-percent inflation rate—less than half the Common Market average—was causing its European partners real suffering. The French rate is about 15 percent.

Some meaningful decisions made here are expected to start appearing soon during a series of Common Market ministerial meetings.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, ever mindful of French preoccupations with national independence and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Hurt PWs Exchanged By Israel And Syria

By Charles Mohr

TEL AVIV, June 2 (NYT).—Israel and Syria exchanged wounded prisoners of war yesterday in the second step of a U.S.-sponsored military disengagement agreement. The cease-fire went into effect on Friday.

Two Red Cross aircraft took off yesterday morning from Tel Aviv and Damascus, carrying home 12 Israelis from Syria and 25 Syrians released from prison camps in this country. A Moroccan, who had fought with the Syrians, also was released.

The return of the wounded prisoners here produced scenes of rejoicing and thanksgiving.

"It's like being born again," said Binjamin Kiyati, 22, a released airman.

Syrian Welcome

[Thousands of Syrians at Damascus airport welcomed back the wounded prisoners, United Press International reported.

"I am proud what my son has done for his country," the elderly mother of Col. Adnan Haj Khudur said. "No matter how bad his injuries may be, I am ready to give my other five sons to the country for the battle."

[Col. Khudur, a Syrian Air Force pilot, was carried from the plane on a stretcher. Both his legs had been amputated. Several other Syrians had lost legs. Col. Khudur's wife, two sons and two daughters also were on hand. "I have a fantastic feeling of happiness and pride for the return of my hero," his wife said.

[Premier Mahmoud Ayubi, Defense Minister Mustafa Tlas, and other government and military officials welcomed the returning prisoners.]

When the Israeli prisoners met their families at Tel Hashomer Hospital, a 26-year-old air force officer, Haim Barnea, saw his 3-month-old daughter for the first time.

"How do I hold her?" he asked. Defense Minister Moshe Dayan, who climbed aboard the Red Cross plane to greet the returning men at Ben Gurion Airport, called it "the end of the shooting war."

Other POWs

Most of the prisoners held by both countries were captured during the October Middle East War, but a few were made prisoners during the war of attrition that went on for more than 11 weeks, until Secretary of State Henry Kissinger arranged the cease-fire.

Syria still holds 35 Israeli unwounded prisoners, three of them Bedouin civilian watchmen. Israel is holding 383 prisoners, including 10 Iraqis and five Moroccans.

The exchange of the remaining prisoners is to be arranged by Israeli and Syrian military delegates in Geneva, who will work out technical details of the separation-of-forces agreement. The details are expected to be completed by Friday.

Gen. Dayan said that Israel would not begin to evacuate the 380-square-mile salient of Syrian territory captured last October, or the town of Kuneitra, until the prisoners all have been exchanged.

Some Apprehension

Israelis have been apprehensive about their men because, they say, there have been tortures and other mistreatment of prisoners in past years.

Dr. Mordechai Shani said that the prisoners at the hospital that "apart from one, they are in good condition and it seems the medical treatment they received was reasonably good."

They were not permitted to give interviews.

"Anyone who takes it seriously or literally is not only naive," Father McLaughlin said, "if he permits that to do duty as a fuller evaluation of the man, he's being simplistic and he's being unfair."

Father McLaughlin is friendly, with a broad smile, handshake and a "Call me John" suggestion. He is willing to discuss almost anything, from President Nixon, to his nonclerical dress, to why he lives in a one-bedroom apartment in the Watergate complex rather than in a Jesuit community.

"My life style is designed to reflect more emphatically the separation, the absolute separation, of church and state," he said.

What he is reluctant to talk about, for the record, is the resolution of the quarrel with the Very Rev. Richard Cleary, the provincial of the Society of Jesus

tergate conversations the President recently made public, which some have read as indicating a proprietary attitude toward the power of the government, are, according to Father McLaughlin, just "political braggadocio, very little meaning, the political argot—A-R-G-O-T—of politicians."



A joyous mother embraces her son at Damascus airport Saturday after he had been released by Israel.



Wounded Israeli soldier being helped from ambulance near Tel Aviv after his exchange for Syrians held captive.

## Assad Says Lasting Peace With Israel Is Possibility

President Hafez al-Assad of Syria says he is confident that, when Israel withdraws from the occupied Arab territories and a Palestinian state is established, there will be no reason why Israel and its Arab neighbors cannot live together in peace.

"Everything that will be created by such a just peace will not only be viable, but it can and will survive," Mr. Assad says in an interview with Arnold de Borchgrave, senior editor of Newsweek magazine.

Excerpts from the interview in Damascus on Saturday follow:

Question—What are the important concessions made by Israel as you see them?

Answer—You can't say that Israel has made any concessions.

Withdrawing from Arab territory, as Israel is required to do under UN Resolution 242, is hardly a concession. However, one can say that a positive step has been taken to implement these resolutions. It means that Israel is beginning to realize that occupation does not provide security.

Question—And which concessions have you made?

Answer—We haven't made any either. But a number of arrangements were agreed upon in the light of how we envisage disengagement as a means of stabilizing the cease-fire so that we can now achieve complete withdrawal.

Question—What is the link you feel you now have between disengagement and a subsequent Israeli withdrawal?

Answer—We have, of course, viewed disengagement as an integral part of a lasting solution. The agreement stipulates that it's a step toward the full implementation of UN resolutions—which means complete withdrawal and securing Palestinians' rights. This is the way we understand the link between disengagement and the next stage.

Question—Assuming Israel agrees to evacuate the Golan Heights under permanent peace arrangements in the future, would some permanent demilitarization formula for the heights themselves be acceptable to Syria?

Answer—Israel now faces the same problem I had when my doctor told me I had to give up smoking or face a dangerous health hazard. Continued occupation has become injurious to Israel's health. When they occupied our land, we were faced with two alternatives—either to find some political and diplomatic way to get them to withdraw

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Syria Vow To Curb Guerrillas Reported

By Flora Lewis

GENEVA, June 2 (NYT).—Syria's President gave secret assurances to Israel through Secretary of State Henry Kissinger that Palestinian guerrillas would not infiltrate into Israel across the Syrian border, Middle East peace conference sources here report.

The assurances, representing a major change in Syrian policy, were said to have been given by

• Israel reports 2 Arab infiltrators slain. Page 2.  
• Palestinians weigh bid at Geneva talks. Page 2.

President Hafez al-Assad orally but in a way that the Israelis accepted as responsible.

From Cairo, The New York Times reported that a senior U.S. official said that the United States has agreed to conduct reconnaissance flights over the Syrian-Israeli disengagement area in the Golan Heights to monitor the carrying out of the terms of the agreement. The agreement was not part of the published documents.

The Syrian pledges were described as a vital part of the final breakthrough to the disengagement agreement, reached Wednesday and signed here Friday.

According to a source here, Mr. Assad told Mr. Kissinger that he could not make an open commitment on the actions of the Palestinians. But he was said to have added that Syria as a nation would either make war or observe the cease-fire.

Israeli Belief

Other diplomatic sources reported that Mr. Assad had told the Palestinian guerrilla groups in Syria that they were to stop their attacks on Israel. The Israelis believe that the Syrian Army is able to prevent such attacks.

When Mr. Kissinger relayed Mr. Assad's statement to the Israelis, the informants said, they agreed to abandon their demand for formal guarantees from Syria.

It was also said that the United States pledged political support to Israel if the Israelis respond to any future guerrilla attacks with reprisals. By this, the United States was understood to mean that it would use its veto if necessary to block any action by the UN Security Council to impose sanctions on Israel because of such a reprisal.

Conference diplomats said that the United States had also given assurances to Syria in Mr. Kissinger's letter of understanding.

Those were said to include a pledge that the United States would not recognize the disengagement lines as legal frontiers and a promise to help negotiate with the Palestinians so that arrangements could be made for them to join the peace conference here.

Secret Deal With Hanoi

WASHINGTON, June 2 (HT).—The Nixon administration made secret commitments to North Vietnam when Henry Kissinger negotiated the peace agreement in Indochina, government officials say, despite public denials.

Mr. Kissinger, then acting as President Nixon's national security adviser, was said to have (Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

## Heath Reports Chou Appeared 'Alert, Relaxed'

HONG KONG, June 2 (AP).—British opposition leader Edward Heath today ended a trip to China and told newsmen here that Premier Chou En-lai had appeared "alert, well informed, relaxed and absolutely on the ball."

He said that Mr. Chou had indicated to him that he probably would be taking things a little easier.

"Any 76-year-old man would probably do the same thing," the Conservative leader said at a press conference. He said that he had found Communist party Chairman Mao Tse-tung, 80, "alert, well informed and with a delightful sense of humor."

The former prime minister said that he had held long discussions with the Chinese leaders and the talks touched on "every area of the world."

Asked whether Watergate had come up, he said: "In any discussions there is bound to be some confidentiality and I consider this as confidential."

He said that China will send the London Zoo two pandas as a gift for the British people.

Mr. Heath planned to leave for home tonight to attend this week's British parliamentary debate on Northern Ireland. He originally had planned a three-day stay in Hong Kong.

## Father McLaughlin Again Defends Serving Both God and Nixon

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, June 2 (NYT).—"Power!" exclaimed the Rev. John McLaughlin, pacing his tiny office. "What do we know about it? We don't know anything about it. We have sex education—why don't we have power education? You can train yourself to handle power."

The 47-year-old Jesuit priest, a deputy special assistant to the President who forcefully defended Mr. Nixon in recent weeks, talked about the heady things power could do to people when it became "an intoxicant, addictive, destructive."

He spoke of wives becoming "decorative accretions," of "Byzantine intrigues designed for the elevation of self." He mused about the power-drunk persons who "see themselves not as stewards but as proprietors, having absolute and unlimited authority to use it as they see fit."

No, he said, that is not the image of Mr. Nixon that emerges from the Oval Office transcripts. On the contrary, he said, President Nixon "remains a man of rooted fundamental decency—he listens, he wants to know."

The remarks in the edited White House transcripts of Watergate conversations the President recently made public, which some have read as indicating a proprietary attitude toward the power of the government, are, according to Father McLaughlin, just "political braggadocio, very little meaning, the political argot—A-R-G-O-T—of politicians."

## He Is Given Authorization on Role

BOSTON, June 2 (AP).—Father McLaughlin was given permission by his religious superiors yesterday to continue his political work "on a full-time basis."

The Very Rev. Richard Cleary, the provincial of the Society of Jesus in New England, issued a statement saying that he and Father McLaughlin had "talked and reflected together and individually prayed over the matters raised in recent weeks."

On May 22, Father Cleary called on Father McLaughlin to return to Boston for "prayer and reflection" after controversy arose over Father McLaughlin's defense of President Nixon, particularly his use of profanity as revealed in the Watergate transcripts.

Father McLaughlin is friendly, with a broad smile, handshake and a "Call me John" suggestion. He is willing to discuss almost anything, from President Nixon, to his nonclerical dress, to why he lives in a one-bedroom apartment in the Watergate complex rather than in a Jesuit community.

"My life style is designed to reflect more emphatically the separation, the absolute separation, of church and state," he said.



Father McLaughlin

## Proposal by OPEC

## Oil Nations May Raise Tax on Western Firms

VIENNA, June 2 (UPI)—Officials of the world's major petroleum exporting countries today said they planned to maintain the posted prices that they charge for oil in the third quarter of 1974. But, at the same time, they urged an increase in government taxes levied against Western oil companies.

The proposal was made by the economic commission of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries at the end of a four-day meeting to set oil prices after July 1, OPEC sources said.

"We will make no official announcement on the proposal before it is reviewed by the oil ministers of our member states," a spokesman said.

## Price Review

Oil ministers from OPEC's 12 members will review the oil price situation at their meeting in Quito, Ecuador, on June 15, the spokesman said.

OPEC sources said the commission recommended that the crude oil price be kept at \$11.65 a barrel as set at an OPEC conference in Tehran Dec. 2.

The posted price is the price on which oil-producing countries levy their revenues and taxes.

The commission, made up of finance officials from OPEC, suggested that government taxes levied against Western oil companies be increased from 55 to 87 percent to get a bigger share of profits from crude oil.

"We want to relieve the oil companies of some of their exorbitant profits," the spokesman said.

OPEC officials said oil companies are earning about \$4 from each barrel of crude oil compared to 20 cents a barrel before the energy crisis.

"OPEC wants to prevent oil companies from making excess profits at the expense of the consumers," the spokesman said.

"The commission made only some recommendations; the decisions will be made by the ministers in Quito," he added.

OPEC members are Abu Dhabi, Algeria, Ecuador, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and Venezuela. They produce 85 percent of world oil exports.

## Algeria Lifts Oil Embargo Against Dutch

(Continued from Page 1)

economic significance for the Netherlands since Algerian exports to the Dutch have been small in the past. Mr. Abdessalam could not say how much Algerian oil would be sent to the Netherlands—which has been able to obtain oil despite the embargo.

Algeria has nearly one million immigrant workers in Europe and is attempting to negotiate a broad economic agreement with the Common Market countries.

Senior conference sources reported that Portugal's new government had approached some Arab countries about getting the embargo, imposed by the Arabs in a summit conference last November, lifted. White minority governments in Rhodesia and South Africa were embargoed at the same time.

But a conference spokesman said that the ministers had taken no action on Portugal and indicated that rescinding the embargo could only be done at the next Arab summit, tentatively scheduled for Rabat in September.

Today's meeting took only half an hour. The ministers had adjourned last night to await the arrival of Syria's petroleum minister, Jaber al-Kafri, who reported to his colleagues on the Syrian-Israeli disengagement agreement reached this week.

Syria and Libya did not go along with the other seven nations and lift the embargo against the United States in March.

Other oil countries represented were Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, Qatar, Libya, Egypt and Bahrain.

## N.Y. Exchange Suspends Trade In Lockheed Stock

BURBANK, Calif., June 2 (UPI)—Lockheed Aircraft Corp., which was halted out by the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City, has asked the New York Stock Exchange to halt trading in its stock while it reviews its financial situation.

The company said Friday that Lockheed directors and financial advisers, Lazard Freres and Co., will review proposals to strengthen Lockheed's financial position at a meeting tomorrow.

After Lockheed, one of the nation's largest defense contractors, advised the exchange of the news, it held up trading. Lockheed shares were at 4 3/8, up 1/8, at the time.

In 1971, following a heated debate, Congress agreed to guarantee repayment of \$350 million on loans to Lockheed to keep the corporation afloat.

Lockheed said in October, however, that it would not be able to meet the 1975 deadline for repayment of bank loans guaranteed by the federal government.

## 13 Lost to Piranhas

CURITIBA, Brazil, June 2 (UPI)—A large capsized in the Parana River near Guaira and 13 passengers were lost. Volcano about recovery of them. A rescue worker said: "This part of the river is infested with piranhas."

## Christian Dior

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Palestine leader Yasser Arafat standing in moment's silence in memory of Arab dead at meeting in Cairo.

## Palestinian Unit Considering Key Issue at Geneva Parley

By Henry Tanner

CAIRO, June 2 (NYT)—The leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization today submitted to its parliament—the 151-member National Council—a platform barring participation of a Palestinian delegation in the Geneva peace conference unless the terms of reference of the talks are changed to include the issue of the "legitimate rights of the Palestinian people."

A majority of moderates on the organization's Executive Committee and in the council are known to favor participation in the conference if the change is made.

The 10-point platform also pledged cooperation with "national forces" in Jordan to bring democracy to that country—in other words, to work for the downfall of King Hussein. The program rejected the return of any territory on the West Bank of the Jordan River to Jordanian control.

It accused U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger of trying to break the unity of the Arabs by dealing separately with each Arab party in the conflict and "saving the Palestinian issue to the last," so as to bring pressure on them.

The program lauded the efforts of the Soviet Union in the Middle East. The criticism of the United States and the praise for the Russians were thought to reflect the fact that the Soviet Union has explicitly recognized the PLO and has established a working relationship with several of the guerrilla groups that make up the organization. The United States has not recognized it and U.S. officials have avoided high-level contacts with the Palestinians.

The platform submitted by the Executive Committee will serve the council as a basis for debate. The council opened a week-long session here last night.

The main issue is whether the liberation movement should take part in the search for a negotiated settlement, which is now advocated by most Arab governments, or whether it should rely on armed force and thus invite its isolation within the Arab world.

The executive's position about the Geneva Conference was contained in a paragraph saying that the PLO refused to accept United Nations Security Council Resolution 242 of Nov. 22, 1947, "as a basis for any dealings on Arab or international levels, including the Geneva talks."

It noted that this resolution had a reference to the Palestinian "refugee problem" but made no mention of the Palestinian people and their rights.

The Geneva Conference was called on the basis of Security Council Resolution 338, calling for a cease-fire in the Arab-Israeli war in October. This resolution, in turn, invokes Resolution 242.

The Palestinian leaders, according to informed sources, have no illusion about the chances of being able to amend Resolution 242, which has been debated in the Security Council for the last seven years.

Instead, the Palestinians expect the Soviet Union and the United States—the two co-chairmen of the Geneva Conference—to state publicly that the talks will deal with their rights.

## Jordan Boosting Forces

AMMAN, June 2 (AP)—Jordan will have a total mechanized army of 80,000 men and an air force of 100 U.S.-made F-5E fighter bombers by 1975, Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Zaid Bin Shaker said yesterday.

## On Lebanese Frontier

## Israelis Report Two Arab Infiltrators Slain

TEL AVIV, June 2 (UPI)—Israeli troops on the Lebanese frontier today reported killing two Arab guerrilla infiltrators who were said to have been carrying weapons, explosives and enough food for five days.

The guerrillas' intentions were not known, military spokesmen said, but it was assumed that they were planning to enter Israel.

According to the announcement, the Israeli troops spotted the infiltrators last night as they crossed the frontier near Adamit. No Israeli casualties were reported.

In other developments: The cease-fire on the Golan Heights front with Syria was reported holding firm. United Nations troops from Austria and Peru stood by to move in between the Israeli and Syrian Armies.

A Red Cross official said that as soon as the Israeli-Syrian prisoner exchanges were completed, Israel would send 13 captive Lebanese civilians home in return for four of its pilots.

Premier Golda Meir held her last cabinet meeting in Jerusalem and began packing her office belongings. Yitzhak Rabin will seek the post of premier tomorrow in a vote in parliament.

The deaths of the two infiltrators brought to nine the number reported slain by Israeli troops on the Lebanese and Syrian fronts since the massacre at Maslot May 15 in which 30 persons died, including three guerrillas.

Three other guerrillas were captured and, according to spokesmen, told interrogators that they planned Maslot-type attacks against Israeli settlements.

Civilian outposts in the north have been armed since Maslot and have been given increased army protection.

11 Killed, 80 Hurt  
Rioting Against Sect Spreads in Pakistan

LAHORE, Pakistan, June 2 (AP)—Tens of thousands of orthodox Muslims took to the streets today as rioting against the Qadiani Moslem sect spread through all four provinces of Pakistan.

In the fourth consecutive day of rioting in Punjab Province, which has been most seriously affected so far, more than 80 persons were reported injured, two Qadiani mosques set ablaze and 22 homes and business premises ransacked and looted.

So far 11 persons have died in the rioting. More than 1,000 persons were said to have been arrested.

Widespread Demonstrations  
Authoritative sources said that, for the first time, anti-Qadiani demonstrations were held in all three of Pakistan's other provinces although no details of injuries or damage to property were available.

The government has imposed a nationwide ban on detailed reporting of the riots by press, radio and television in an effort to decrease tension.

The sources said that the rioting was so serious throughout the Punjab today that paramilitary border police had to be called in to help the regular police and the federal security force to control the situation.

The police fired tear gas and charged the rioters to prevent them from damaging Qadiani property.

The riots erupted after an attack by about 5,000 Qadiani sect members on 200 medical students at Rawalpindi, the sect's stronghold in the Punjab, on Wednesday. The students were dragged from

a train and severely beaten because one was saying they had "changed" anti-Qadiani slogans while passing through the town.

The religious conflict stems from the fact that the Qadianis do not recognize Mohammed as the final prophet of Islam as do orthodox Muslims. The Qadianis also consider their founder, Ghulam Mohammed, as a prophet.

Worst Center  
The worst center of unrest, the sources said, was Sahiwal, 70 miles south of Lahore. The demonstrators, who took to the streets in defiance of a law forbidding the gathering of four or more persons, also had to be dispersed in the Punjab towns of Lyallpur, Gujranwala, Jhang, Fort Abbas, Rawalpindi and various other towns, the sources said.

In the neighboring province of Sindh, demonstrations were held in Karachi, Hyderabad, Sukkur and Mirpurkhas, the sources said.

Demonstrations were also reported from the Baluchistan provincial capital of Quetta and the North West Frontier capital of Peshawar.

The riots are the most serious internal problem faced by the government of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto since he came to power in December, 1971. Mr. Bhutto already has appealed to Pakistanis to await the findings of a judicial inquiry into the Rawalpindi attack instead of attempting to take the law into their own hands.

In the last series of riots involving the orthodox Muslims and Qadianis in 1953, several thousand persons were killed and martial law was imposed.

## Assad Says Lasting Peace With Israel Is Possibility

(Continued from Page 1)

draw or fight to get our land back. Six years of talking led to nothing. So we opted for war. It was the only choice after exhausting all other avenues prior to Oct. 6. Like when I gave up smoking, Israel will have withdrawal symptoms. But they'll get over it. As you know, all we want is a just peace. It's not much to ask. And when the prerequisites for this peace have been realized, there will be no need for special measures such as demilitarized zones. These zones mean nothing in the age of rockets and missiles and long-range artillery. We can hit their settlements and their cities. So on Golan won't make a particle of difference to Israel's security.

Question—What was the most difficult part of the disengagement negotiation?  
Answer—Everything was difficult. But for us, more so than for Israel. And the reason is quite simple: We were talking about our land, not theirs. When you hear Israel saying we will withdraw from that part but not from that part, it is not only very difficult for us but also emotionally painful.

Question—What is the next move on the road to a final peace after the completion of disengagement on the Syrian front?  
Answer—We will now have contacts with our brother Arab states to agree on these next steps in such a way as to insure a successful outcome. Believe me, our only concern is to find the ways and the means to implement complete withdrawal from Israel's 1967 conquests.

Question—Will Syria be ready to take its place at the Geneva conference along with the Egyptians, Jordanians and Palestinians?  
Answer—If we find out that the Geneva conference would be an effective way—and we sincerely hope it will be—to implement the resolutions on withdrawal, not only will we go to Geneva but we will also deploy our best efforts to achieve new and durable peace in the area.

Question—What is your personal impression of U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger after 130 hours of negotiations?  
Answer—Very good and positive impressions. He made enormous efforts and our talks were always constructive. It could not have been done without him.

Question—After five weeks of talks, do you feel that your views and Mr. Kissinger's on what could constitute a lasting settlement in the Middle East are now similar?  
Answer—As a matter of fact, our talks concentrated on disengagement and our views were similar. Otherwise there would have been no agreement. As for the elements necessary to establish real peace in the area, we had discussions but they were not intensive enough. We can, however, conclude that perhaps there was some similarity in our conceptions of certain aspects. Important elements will require further discussion as perhaps we don't have similar views. More talks with Mr. Kissinger are required for each of us to form a precise conviction about the views of the other.

Question—Israel says it hopes the disengagement agreement with Syria leads to a genuine peace treaty. What is your idea of real peace with Israel?  
Answer—We hope and endeavor for the kind of real peace in the Middle East that will enable us to get on with all phases of development—economic, educational, technological and cultural. And that will only happen after a complete withdrawal and a solution of Palestinian rights. Peace is only possible after these grievances have been removed. It is not in anyone's interest that they continue. Quite the contrary. And I mean every country's interest in the area. These grievances must be removed forever.

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## Blast at Arsenal In U.S. Hurts 100

RADFORD, Va., June 2 (AP)—An explosion at the U.S. Army's huge Radford arsenal near here has injured 100 workers and caused an estimated \$20 million in damage.

No one was killed in the blast Friday, and only five persons were seriously injured, said Lt. Col. Ronald E. Snyder, commander of the facility.

The blast occurred in the section of the arsenal where TNT is produced. Col. Snyder said that work shifts were changing at the time of the blast and that no one was believed to have been in the section of the plant that exploded.

The TNT manufacturing section is automated and only a handful of men is needed to operate it. Col. Snyder said that an accident investigation team was trying to determine the cause of the explosion, which was felt 35 miles away.

The area is isolated from much of the facility, which is operated by the Hercules Powder Co. and employs about 5,000 civilian workers.

## Pakistan Delays Talks Scheduled With India

NEW DELHI, June 2 (NYT)—Pakistan has postponed a meeting of Indian and Pakistani officials scheduled for June 10 to discuss further steps toward normalization of relations between the two countries.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman here said that Pakistan gave as its reason "the shock to the people of Pakistan" at the Indian nuclear test held in the Rajasthan Desert two weeks ago.

The talks were to have concerned restoration of postal and telecommunication and travel facilities which were broken off during the 1971 war over Bangladesh, then East Pakistan.



French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt meeting the press.

## France Bars Protectionism, Giscard Reassures Schmidt

(Continued from Page 1)

abiding fears of West German economic domination, specifically denied that France needed any outside aid. He insisted that France could work out its own salvation in curbing inflation and payments deficits despite his campaign promises to implement social welfare reforms.

Seemingly set aside were suggestions that Mr. Schmidt was considering renewing a January offer of a major loan to France or restricting West German exports.

However, West German sources suggested that Mr. Schmidt was in favor of revaluing gold held by European central banks—from the present official \$42.22 an ounce to the free-market rate

roughly four times as high. Such a move, which still is far from a U.S. position, especially benefits France.

The sources also said Schmidt favored the International Monetary Fund plan to recycle petrodollars from oil producers to consumer nations.

The most realistic note struck by Mr. Schmidt, however, was in the Elysee courtyard before returning Bonn that "we have known a lot for several years and I am accustomed to acting in difficult situations."

## Jesuit Priest Again Defends Serving Both God and Nixon

(Continued from Page 1)

In New England, who has taken issue with Father McLaughlin's comments on Mr. Nixon's morality.

Father McLaughlin has said enough publicly to make it fairly clear how he feels, how it ripples that he should be singled out for criticism when other equally visible Jesuits, like the Rev. Daniel Berrigan of the Rev. Robert Drinan, a Democratic congressman from Massachusetts, are left unscathed.

"Anyone who says that I am being used is making a political judgment, and that itself may speak volumes about the true nature of what has been transpiring," Father McLaughlin said.

Regarding his defense of Mr. Nixon's language on the tape transcripts, he said: "I am not defending profanity per se," and he repeated it slowly with emphasis.

But in this case, he said: "I don't think there was any moral meaning to his use of it. I find it very hard to believe that Almighty God is going to be bringing his hands in despair" about Mr. Nixon's deleted expletives.

As a young boy, he said, he was an avid reader of historical fiction, and the Jesuits had a gallery, an intellectual adventure, a style, a panache, that not only exercised him, but a spiritual attraction but also a certain socio-cultural magnetism.

As Father McLaughlin, S.J., celebrates mass every morning in

his Waterville apartment, where he says "develops two filling rooms and a motel" and is in comfort and style to average American Catholic life. But at the White House, he says, "I do not do any adoration of the sacraments," said that he does not drink, smoke, that he contributes charity from his "living wage" and pays taxes.

"I see my priesthood as a mission rather than as a state, most exalted function, but I do not exhaust my identity," he is explaining his White House functions.

There is no contradiction, according to Father McLaughlin, between his two commitments: "my supporting the programs, principles of Richard Nixon, the president, and the commitment that I have to the ideals and values of Jesus Christ."

Richard Nixon is a good man, a good leader and that he is vindicated historically quite probably in our own time. He sees his Jesuit role as "scout" with the Jesuit expedition through the centuries.

"A scout travels alone, travels light," he said. "He is apart from the members of expedition, but they share some goals, and that's the vocationary role."

8 Palestinians In Sudan Trial Admit Slayings

KHARTOUM, Sudan, June 2 (AP)—Eight Palestinians accused of killing three diplomats in on March 3, 1973, dictated confessions today admitting slayings.

They confessed to killing African Ambassador Olofinboba N. U.S. Chargé d'Affaires O. Moore and Belgian Chargé d'Affaires Guy Eide in the cellar of the Saudi Arabian Embassy.

The eight, who also admitted membership of the Black September Palestinian guerrilla organization, said that their plan called for the arrest, killing of the West German Iranian, Ethiopian, British, French ambassadors. They also wanted Egyptian ambassador to carry message to Egyptian author protesting their violent role in the West.

In their written confessions, which were read to the court, the defendants said they had killed together.

The diplomats were slain hours after being seized at Saudi Embassy during a terror party for Mr. Moore.

All eight had pleaded not guilty when the trial opened yesterday.

## Pravda Hopeful On June Summit

MOSCOW, June 2 (AP)—Pravda said today it welcomed the U.S.-Soviet summit talks that will begin here June 11 as an opportunity to pursue the dialogue that has transformed relations between the two countries from confrontation to negotiation.

The Communist party newspaper said cooperation between Moscow and Washington not only serves the interests of the two peoples but also strengthens world peace.

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## Italy Bomb Victim Dies; Toll Now Seven

BRESCIA, Italy, June 2 (UPI)—A seventh victim died yesterday of injuries suffered in the explosion of a time bomb Tuesday at an anti-Fascist rally here, a hospital said.

Luigi Piro, 45, had been in dialogue with about 100 wounded since the blast, which was blamed by authorities on rightist extremists. Another 100 were injured in the explosion.

## Reliving His 'First Crisis'

## Nixon, in Watergate Talks, Often Referred to Hiss Case

By Linda Mathews

WASHINGTON, May 2.—The name of Alger Hiss pops up again and again in the transcripts of President Nixon's private Watergate conversations.

The former State Department official, convicted in 1950 of lying to a federal grand jury about leaking secret government documents, may have been relegated to the history books, as far as most people are concerned. But to President Nixon, who was a national recognition during the congressional investigation of Hiss, his quarry is still very real.

According to the Watergate transcripts, Mr. Nixon occasionally relives the Hiss battle 25 years later, regarding his young aides with all the details and drawing analogies to Watergate.

Detective Work  
On Feb. 28, 1973, as he consulted with John Dean 3d about the Senate Watergate committee's forthcoming hearings, Mr. Nixon suddenly remembered about the Hiss investigation. The President suggested that Dean "go back and read Chapter One of Six Crises," his book on his

## Senate Rejects Extension of Pay-Price Curbs

WASHINGTON, May 2 (UPI).—In a decisive expression of dislike for wage and price controls, the Senate voted last night, 57 to 31, against a proposal to give the administration authority to reimpose the controls that expired at midnight Tuesday.

The Senate then approved, 44 to 41, repositioning of controls on companies that violate price-restraint commitments they gave the Cost of Living Council.

By that same vote it also endorsed a proposal, nominally supported by the White House, to create an agency to monitor inflation. The agency would conduct public hearings and call attention to inflationary practices and policies of business, labor and even the federal government, but it would have no authority to roll back prices or wages.

The Senate acted after the Cost of Living Council's director, John Dunlop, told several hundred companies that the expiration of the Economic Stabilization Act did not release them from their commitments to restrain price increases.

## Rather Than Bureaucratic Jargon

## Military Metaphors Abound in Transcripts

By Jacques Leslie  
WASHINGTON, May 2.—"We have a little bomb here that we might want to drop," White House counsel John Dean 3d told President Nixon in one of the transcripts of his conversations.

The transcripts quote officials as speaking of "hitting the bullet," of being "bled to death," and of "mine fields down the road."

"This is a war," President Nixon told Dean at one point.

Indeed, the imagery of combat seems to have supplanted much of the bureaucratic phraseology so prevalent in last year's Watergate hearings. Fewer events are said to happen at a "point in time." No one in the conversations strives for his "best recollection" of an occurrence.

Probably because the speakers assumed their conversations never would be made public, language in the transcripts is generally tougher and more direct than that of the Watergate hearings.

Serious Connotations  
References to games are still prevalent, but the connotations seem more serious. A year ago James McCord Jr. provoked laughter when he testified publicly that he had been told, "You are not following the game plan."

By contrast, Dean tells the President in a transcript conversation that the White House adviser Charles Colson "is playing hard ball" by demanding money for Watergate conspirator Howard Hunt.

"He wouldn't play hard ball," Dean adds, unless he were confident that he could cause a awful lot of grief."

Sports and war images are sometimes mixed in the transcripts. Mr. Nixon tells former Attorney General John Mitchell on the telephone, "Just don't let this keep you or your colleagues from concentrating on the big game. This thing is just one of those side issues and a month later everybody looks back and wonders what all the shouting was about."

To be sure, officials in the transcripts do not always speak directly, particularly when the subject is unusually sensitive. The Watergate cover-up is called the "button-up" and the "containment situation." A Colson plan to steal documents at the Brookings Institution and then hide the theft with a fire-bombing is called "a second-story job."

up-and-down political career, for further Hiss details.

Reflecting further on the Hiss case in the same conversation, Mr. Nixon compared his detective work with that of the Watergate committee.

"I conducted that investigation with two (characterization omitted) committee investigators—that stupid," he said. "They were tenacious. We got it done."

Mr. Nixon held up the Hiss hearings as an example later in the same meeting as he talked of the need to convince Sen. Howard Baker, Jr. R-Tenn., that the Watergate hearings should be run like a court of law.

"Tell them that is the way Nixon ran the Hiss case," the President said.

The same point was made three weeks later as Mr. Nixon urged his top lieutenants to appeal to Sen. Sam Ervin Jr. D-N.C., the Watergate committee chairman, to follow formal rules of evidence. "Talk about the Hiss case," the President instructed.

Hiss surfaced again March 27, 1973, during a session about Jeb Magawada's obtaining immunity and turning government witness. Mr. Nixon reflected on the hazards that informers encounter.

Destroyed by a Lie

"Hiss was destroyed because he lied," the President said. "The (White House) Chambers was destroyed because he was an informer," he added, referring to the witness who testified that Hiss had passed secret government documents to the Communist underground. Hiss was cited again April 16, 1972, during a final discussion about Dean's resignation as White House counsel and his Watergate testimony.

Dean said he was "incapable" of lying about what he knew, and the President responded:

"Thank God! Don't ever do it, John. Tell the truth. That is the thing I have told everybody about here. (Expletive omitted). Tell the truth!"

"That (characterization omitted) Hiss would be free today if he hadn't lied; if he had said, 'Yes, I knew Chambers and, as a young man, I was involved with some Communist activities, but I broke it off a number of years ago.' And Chambers would have dropped it."

"If you are going to lie, you go to jail for the lie rather than the crime. So, believe me, don't ever lie."

Dean's response: "The truth always emerges. It always does."

—Los Angeles Times.



This woman was one of the first customers Wednesday at the Government Printing Office in Washington as the transcripts of the White House tapes were offered for sale to the public.

## Nixon Transcript Is Best Seller

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—President Nixon's private conversations, published in book form, proved to be a best-seller yesterday as the government's initial 700-volume supply was sold out in three hours.

When the Government Printing Office bookstores opened at 8 a.m., two dozen government employees, lawyers, businessmen, journalists and others were lined up, eager to buy a piece of history hot off the press.

Customers paid \$12.25 for each of the blue-bound, 1,300-page

copies. Some bought as many as 25 volumes for gifts, office libraries and collectors.

The supply had been expected to last all day, but more volumes are being printed, according to GPO spokesman. They hope 5,000 copies will be available in GPO bookstores in 19 cities by next week.

Wellington Lewis, assistant public printer at the GPO, said the White House ordered 2,000 volumes Friday. They were delivered Monday morning. Yesterday, the public got its opportunity.

Longshoremen Halt Strike on West Coast

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2 (AP).—The longshoremen's union today called dock workers back to work at West Coast ports today while a demand for a cost-of-living pay adjustment is negotiated with shippers.

Agreement to end a one-day strike by 12,000 members of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union was reached last night between the union and the Pacific Maritime Association. Further talks were scheduled today.

Philip Lacovara, counsel to special prosecutor Leon Jaworski, noted that, with the assurance Tuesday of White House transcripts, the President has now released transcripts of 20 of the tapes called for in the prosecution's subpoena.

Mr. Lacovara suggested that in so doing the President waived executive privilege on these 20 tapes and Judge Sirica could rule immediately that those tapes should be turned over.

White House attorney John Mohr replied, however, that Mr. Nixon has waived privilege only to the extent of releasing the edited and unverified transcripts. He said the privilege still is claimed for the tapes themselves.

The prosecutors have argued previously, however, that even verified transcripts would be unsatisfactory as evidence, given the existence of the tapes themselves.

The White House brief yesterday questioned whether many of the subpoenaed conversations would be admissible in a court of law.

"Even a cursory examination of the materials sought reveals that certain requested conversations on their face appear to be inadmissible in a criminal proceeding," the brief said.

If Judge Sirica refuses to grant the White House motion and Mr. Nixon still refuses to comply with the subpoena, the prosecutors are then ready to ask the court to order compliance.

Report on Tape Gap  
Meanwhile, two members of the panel of tape recording experts said they would present their report on an 18 1/2-minute gap in one tape to Judge Sirica Saturday. The panel has been studying the cause of the gap since November.

In an interim report in January, the panel said the gap was caused by a process of erasing and re-recording at least five and possibly nine times, but it did not say whether the erasure was deliberate.

Sen. Neuhauer denied today that Mr. Guillaume had actually been on the "wanted" list but said information about him dating back to 1955 had been handed to the counterintelligence service in 1970 when he was being checked for his job in the Chancellery. He declined to disclose further details.

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## But 'Struck by Tragedy of It All'

## Petersen Defends His Watergate Role

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—Declaring "I am not a whore," Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen today defended his conduct of the initial Watergate investigation.

White House-edited transcripts of tape recordings said that Mr. Petersen regularly informed President Nixon about the progress of the investigation and sometimes advised him about ways to deal with top presidential aides implicated in the scandal.

"You newspaper people are disappointed that I'm not a whore! I'm not a whore! I walked through a mine field and came out clean," Mr. Petersen exclaimed to reporters who appeared at his office requesting an interview.

The transcripts portray Mr. Petersen as a dedicated prosecutor but determined to keep the scandal away from Mr. Nixon personally because he was convinced that Mr. Nixon was not involved.

Petersen Summaries

The transcripts included tape recordings of several conversations in which Mr. Petersen summarized for Mr. Nixon the grand jury proceedings in April, 1973.

Asked why he did so, Mr. Petersen said, "We thought he had a right to know."

On April 17, 1973, three days after former White House counsel John Dean took his story to the Watergate prosecutors, Mr. Petersen met Mr. Nixon in the White House. According to the transcripts, Mr. Nixon made a major point to the prosecutor—that anything Dean knew he probably knew alone.

The transcripts also quote Dean as saying, in response to a Nixon question, that Mr. Petersen was a "soldier."

Haldeman Asks To Inspect Tapes

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—Former White House chief of staff H. R. Haldeman has demanded the right to inspect and take original recordings of every conversation he had with President Nixon.

Mr. Haldeman made his request in the form of a discovery motion filed today in U.S. District Court, where he and six other former White House and Nixon campaign advisers are accused of attempting to cover up the Watergate scandal.

Mr. Haldeman's request was not limited to conversations about Watergate but would include all conversations with the President.

He turned aside questions about whether he agreed with Mr. Nixon's insistence on retaining authority to decide whether Dean should be granted immunity from prosecution in exchange for his testimony.

He said the idea was broached "by an overworked lawyer" after an argument. He declined to identify the lawyer. Asked if it was White House attorney Fred Buehner, who played a key role in the Agnew negotiations, Mr. Petersen shook his head but said he did not mean to indicate yes or no.

"I didn't take it seriously. I never pursued it," Mr. Petersen added.

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"He kept me informed," Dean is quoted as saying. "He told me when we had problems, where we had problems, and the like. He believes in you and he believes in this administration. I don't think he has done anything improper, but he did make sure that the investigation was narrowed down to the very, very fine criminal thing, which was a break for us."

The transcripts disclosed that Mr. Nixon at one point discussed adding Mr. Petersen, chief of the Justice Department's crime investigation, to the White House staff to handle the Watergate investigation.

Mr. Petersen said that the proposal was never mentioned to him in connection with the Watergate case.

But he revealed that it had been presented to him in an off-hand way during the subsequent investigation of former Vice-President Spiro Agnew.

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## Agnew Barred By Court From Practicing Law

ANNAPOLIS, Md., May 2 (AP).—Former Vice-President Spiro Agnew was ordered barred today from the practice of law by the Maryland Court of Appeals.

Agnew resigned as Vice-President in October after pleading no contest to income tax evasion. The plea has the legal status of a conviction on the charge.

"To do other than disbar the respondent in this case... would constitute a travesty of our responsibility," the seven-judge court said. The ruling affirmed a recommendation made in January by a three-judge circuit court panel.

## Iraq Reopens Post On Turk Border

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey, May 2 (Reuters).—Iraq today reopened its border post on the Turkish frontier for the first time since fighting between Iraqi government forces and Kurdish rebels broke out in March.

A 2,000-man armored force of government troops, supported by 2,500 Kurdish mercenaries, recaptured the post on Tuesday, after it had been in rebel hands for seven weeks.

The Voice

Language Russian, Polish  
and the German language. 7  
Polischer Tagblatt.

# The automobile gave us freedom. The automobile may take it away.

If you depend on an automobile long enough, somewhere along the way it ceases to be a thing apart and becomes an extension of yourself.

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Well, something very serious is going wrong with the automobile.

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The freedom to live as far from our work as we care to drive.

The freedom to roam the countryside. Or visit the city.

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What is going wrong with the automobile is the ever-increasing toll it's taking.

On our environment. On our natural resources. On our wallets.

In terms of environment, let Los Angeles serve as the example: 60% of the land in the city of Los Angeles is now covered with paved roads and parking lots.

In terms of natural resources, at present rate of consumption world reserves of copper, lead, and tin will be exhausted by the turn of the century. And iron ore (our second most abundant metal) will be used up in less than a hundred years.

In terms of your wallet, have you priced a car lately? Or paid for repairs? Or had the tank filled with petrol?

Is there an answer?

On the premise that doing something is better than doing nothing we offer a partial solution.

Stop the trend to big cars.

True, this is self-serving because we make small cars.

But it is so vital that even Detroit realizes the day of the behemoth is drawing to an end.

Detroit is now turning out a number of small cars. And making small car claims for a number of their big cars.

It's a start. And a look at the chart will tell you why we welcome the day every car manufacturer will give serious attention to small cars.

Not imitation big cars, but small cars so balanced in roominess, performance and economy they replace any need for big cars. Real or imagined.

Small cars that can fulfil any whim or requirement. Everything from city cars to sports cars to family cars to station wagons.

All of these small cars we make now. And make well. And have for years.

What it's done for us, despite the big car trend of the '60s and early '70s, is make Fiat the biggest selling car in Europe.

What it can do for you is give you a freedom of choice while helping you maintain an even bigger freedom. The freedom to travel at will.

**FIAT**

In 1972, worldwide automobile production totalled 27.566.165 vehicles. Over half of these cars weighed more than 1500 kilos. If each of these bigger cars weighed just 200 kilograms less, savings in raw materials alone could have totalled an estimated 3,000,000 metric tons. If each car had attained a mere 1% increase in fuel economy, savings in petrol would have totalled 4,000,000,000 litres.

## Big car. (2500 cc or over)

### What it does.

It carries 5 people and 500 cu. dm of luggage and reaches a top speed of 180 km/h.

### What it costs.

More than twice as much as the smaller car.

### What it uses up.

Fuel: 11 litres per 100 km at 2/3 of maximum speed.

Raw materials:

Steel	1,354 kg
Cast Iron	254
Light Alloys	100
Copper	12
Brass and Bronze	12
Zinc, Tin and Lead Alloys	22
Rubber	22

Total 1,805 kg

## Small car. (1000 cc or under)

### What it does.

It carries 4 people and 265 cu. dm of luggage and reaches a top speed of 140 km/h.

### What it costs.

Less than half as much as the bigger car.

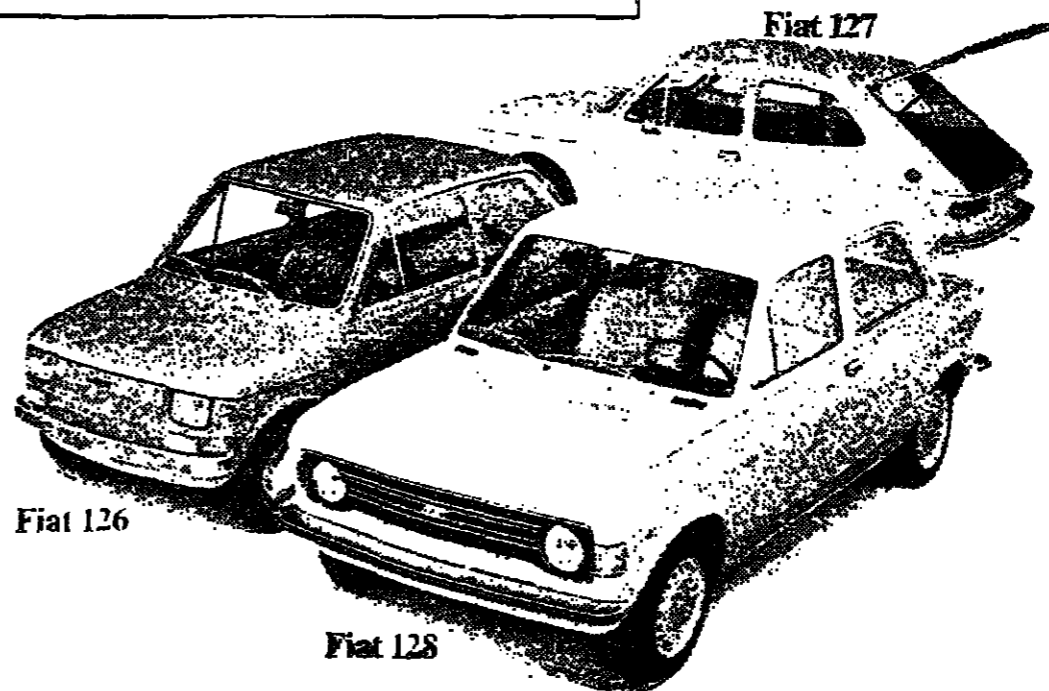
### What it uses up.

Fuel: 6.9 litres per 100 km at 2/3 of maximum speed.

Raw materials:

Steel	886 kg
Cast Iron	75
Light Alloys	25
Copper	4
Brass and Bronze	4
Zinc, Tin and Lead Alloys	12
Rubber	39

Total 845 kg



Views of the Atlantic Alliance

# NATO's Constant Need—Improvement

By James R. Schlesinger

WASHINGTON.—There has been a recent tendency in the United States to re-examine and question post-World War II American foreign and defense policy. I welcome and support such an examination. Any policy should be re-examined periodically, and after Vietnam, we especially need a new public debate about what our interests are and what they should be.

I feel certain that in any re-examination of the national interests of the United States, the continuation of a viable and secure Atlantic alliance will be reaffirmed as among the most permanent security interests to which we remain committed. It is no doubt true that if the nations of Western Europe were to suffer a fate similar to their eastern neighbors, the United States could, perhaps survive even though it were isolated in the Western Hemisphere. But we would be living in a world quite different from the one we now know. We would be constrained in ways that would be deeply disturbing to the American people. I have no doubt that the American commitment to European security is, in the view of most Americans, an essential part of American security.

The NATO strategy for maintaining the security of the alliance is deterrence—deterrence across the complete spectrum of risk. From political coercion to all-out nuclear attack. The forces we field to achieve this deterrence form a "NATO triad," comprised of strategic forces (primarily provided by the United States), tactical nuclear forces and a stalwart conventional capability. These forces must form a seamless web, interwoven to provide a credible deterrent against all degrees of coercion or aggression. There must be no gaps in the deterrent—either real or perceived—or the total deterrent will be weakened.

It is precisely to strengthen the deterrent that the United States has recently proposed adjustments in its strategic nuclear-targeting doctrine. Over the years, as Soviet strategic nuclear capabilities have grown, there has been an understandable tendency in Europe to regard the commitment of U.S. strategic forces to Western European security as waning in credibility. The proposed changes

This is another article of a series published in the International Herald Tribune on the problems and differences of Europe-U.S. relations. The series is being coordinated by Joseph Godson, who organized the Europe-American Conference in Amsterdam last year.

In our strategic targeting doctrine provide greater flexibility and selectivity in our targeting, and would permit, in response to a Soviet attack, nuclear options other than the relatively massive options that now exist.

## Role Change

While the NATO triad has consistently included both nuclear and conventional forces, the role of these forces has changed with time. In NATO's early days, the United States enjoyed a clear superiority in nuclear forces which allowed NATO to consider a strategy based on the trip-wire concept, by which the conventional ground forces in Europe would serve primarily to trigger nuclear retaliation by the United States. It was also the case, initially, that there seemed no practical alternative, for the Allied economies were exhausted from the war, Allied armies—much more so than the Soviet armies—had substantially demobilized following the war, and the German forces were nonexistent.

Now that the Soviet Union is reaching nuclear parity with the United States, the value of nuclear weapons in the total deterrent is declining. This clearly does not mean that the American nuclear commitment to the security of the alliance has been outdated. The commitment is firm. But it is clear that the emergence of nuclear parity places a greater value on NATO's conventional military capabilities—not because NATO wishes to wage conventional war, but because we do not wish to wage any war.

NATO conventional forces which can contribute to this balanced deterrent are considerable and are improving in quality. NATO already has sufficient manpower in uniform for a non-nuclear defense and must now turn to making effective use of this manpower and raising the quality of its equipment. Western economies are substantially stronger than in earlier times and are able to sustain—if there is the political will—an adequate defense effort. The United States, for its part, is maintaining more than 300,000 men in the European area, in-

cluding over 4 1/3 Army divisions and 27 tactical Air Force squadrons. Two-thirds of another division and seven tactical Air Force squadrons are "dual-based"—i.e., they are stationed in the United States and are available on immediate notice to move to Europe to predesignated positions. Two additional divisions now in the United States have their equipment prepositioned in Europe and, together with 11 U.S.-based Air Force squadrons, could be as swiftly deployed to Europe as the dual-based forces. At sea, U.S. naval forces are quite powerful and are available to protect, in concert with other NATO navies, our long and relatively exposed sea lanes across the Atlantic and into the Mediterranean.

## Improved State

U.S. ground and air forces are substantially more ready and better equipped than they were five years ago, at the height of the Vietnam war. Furthermore, we are proposing to Congress a number of important steps which will increase their readiness still further, and allow us to plan on faster deployments of U.S. forces to Europe in an emergency.

The contribution of the European allies is also substantial—and absolutely indispensable if we are to insure Western security and maintain the essential balance of forces. The European nations provide the bulk of the ready forces in Europe in peacetime: about 90 percent of the ground forces and 75 to 80 percent of the air and naval forces. The European members of the alliance maintain armed forces totaling over three million men comprising 56 army divisions plus over 50 regimental units, over 750 combat ships and more than 2,500 aircraft. This is a sizable force.

In combination, therefore, NATO has fielded a very respectable conventional capability. It is true, of course, that NATO forces are in some areas out-

numbered by those of the Warsaw Pact. In the vital central region of Europe, the Warsaw Pact ground forces outnumber NATO in deployed manpower 525,000 to 777,000. The pact also has a substantial superiority in tanks, 16,500 to 6,000 for NATO. It is our intent to reduce any such disparities, and to achieve a more stable balance of forces for the long run. We aim to do this in part through the Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) negotiations now under way in Vienna, and in part through qualitative improvements and closer cooperation among NATO forces.

We thus have in prospect the essential ingredients for effective defense and defense provided—and the proviso is crucial—we in NATO keep up our individual defense efforts. We must also make a greater collective effort to achieve a more efficient and effective use of our resources by integrating our forces more closely within the alliance.

There has been a long-standing concern in Europe that the United States would soon make substantial reductions in its forces in Europe and that this, together with the declining deterrent value attributed to strategic nuclear forces, would detract greatly from Western European security. But American actions have been to the contrary: U.S. forces oriented to NATO have not been reduced. Instead, they are being given the highest priority, their readiness is steadily improving, their equipment is being modernized.

## Strong Support

Moreover, there continues to be strong support for NATO in the United States—in the executive branch, in the Congress, among the public, for Americans in general understand the importance to their nation of a free Western Europe. What endangers that support is the continuing belief that the costs associated with European security are not being fairly shared.

The real question for NATO is not whether American forces will be withdrawn. The real question is the answer to what we will help to decide the fate of the West in the decades ahead—is whether the NATO nations will continue to see their interest as best served by working with each other, and whether, with regard to the collective defense effort, there will be a fair sharing of the burden. The recent efforts in NATO to offset the U.S. balance of payments deficit have been helpful.

But for the longer run, if NATO defense arrangements are to be viable we must see a greater sense of responsibility within the alliance for the sharing of the burden. The proposals for reductions in defense spending now being contemplated in some allied capitals—particularly those which are already spending on defense a relatively modest percent of their gross national product—run counter to this principle. If reductions in forces, readiness and budgets are to occur anywhere, they can lead only to an unraveling of NATO's defense posture, and in the United States to a serious decline of interest in maintaining forces in Europe, particularly among those who have hitherto been ardent supporters of the NATO presence.

There is a belief in some quarters that the policy of improving relations with the East—the policy of détente—permits NATO nations to make substantial and continuing reductions in defense spending. This is a mistaken assumption. Peaceful, more productive relations are certainly to be sought, and will be greatly welcomed. Indeed, we hope and expect that better relations will in part flow from the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks and MBFR negotiations. But we recognize that the incentive for seeking peaceful relations lies in



James Schlesinger, the U.S. Secretary of Defense.

the Soviet perception of Western strength, and not in our weakness.

If our high hopes for peace are to have solid foundations, and if we are to conduct our political and economic relationships in the world with an ample measure of confidence in our security posture, then NATO countries must continue to maintain a military capability in balance with that of the Warsaw Pact. In seeking this essential balance, we obviously cannot ignore the facts of the Soviet defense effort, however unpleasant these facts may appear. Soviet defense spending since 1960 has risen an average of 3 percent per year in real terms (i.e., after inflation). Soviet armed forces have increased more than one million men—1.5 million by our estimates—in those years. At first, many of these additional forces went to the Soviet-Chinese border; more recently, however, some have gone to Eastern Europe.

It is true that NATO countries

have improved the quality of their forces, at least in the last several years. There has been real growth, on the order of 10 to 12 percent, in the defense spending of the European allies from 1970 through 1973, and this spending has been translated into a stronger NATO capability. The United States, for its part, has been steadily improving the quality and readiness of its NATO-oriented forces during this period, despite an overall decline in its budgets (measured in constant dollars) and force structure in the aftermath of Vietnam. Barring unforeseen circumstances, there is no need for vastly greater NATO defense expenditures in the years ahead. We can achieve and maintain an effective balance of forces provided the NATO countries collectively do not falter in their present defense efforts. We have a common interest in doing so.

James R. Schlesinger is the American Secretary of Defense.

## And France's Top Cop

# Giscard's Alter Ego: Michel Poniatowski

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS (WP)—Michel Casimir Poniatowski and Valéry Giscard d'Estaing form one of the Western world's most effective political partnerships. It has combined similar patriotic family backgrounds, friends and experience and achieved the longtime goal of capturing the presidency of France.

As in any first-class act, the two men have agreed on different roles. At times Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, as veteran finance minister and head of a party in the government coalition, would appear embarrassed over his lieutenant's outbursts against the ruling Gaullists. But over the years it became obvious that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing fully approved Mr. Poniatowski's barbs.

The 53-year-old Mr. Poniatowski—or "Ponle," as he is known—came by his gift for political rough and tumble honestly. Bearer of a never used title of prince, he is descended from Italian Renaissance condottieri, the last kings of Poland, d'Artagnan of Three Musketeers fame and Talleyrand, as well as from an Austrian field marshal and a Napoleonic marshal who died defending the French retreat across eastern Europe in 1813.

Master of the telling little phrase, Mr. Poniatowski's war against the Gaullists began in Algeria in World War II. He was a youthful volunteer paratrooper who developed an abiding aversion to the "lack of tolerance of these archaic Resistance fighters."

## Gaullists' Disease

More than 20 years later, when he helped Mr. Giscard d'Estaing put together the Independent Republican party, much of his motivation was based on his continuing distrust of "the Gaullists' disease, which is to live in the past, on traditions, on dogmas."

Left unaided was a nobleman's natural contempt for the grasping side of Gaullism, which insisted on keeping every last bit of real and apparent power to itself while at the same time lecturing French men and women on their shortcomings, redeemed only by the alleged purity of Gaullism.

Although Mr. Poniatowski toned down much of his criticism after becoming health minister in 1973, he has shown no departure from his dedication to increasing democratic practices—inside and outside parliament—and expanding civil liberties.

He never accepted the Gaullist pretense of running a state within a state and was outspoken in his denunciations of leading Gaullist politicians involved in a seemingly unending series of unseemly scandals.

He specifically favors American-style relations between a strong presidency and a National Assembly endowed with meaningful investigative powers—more along U.S. congressional lines than the feeble attributes of Fifth Republic parliamentary commissions.

And he was more indignant than the leftist opposition in attacking the Gaullists' wholesale telephone tapping.

He did not win Gaullist friends in denouncing their custom of purposely failing to issue the enabling directives required to enforce such controversial legislation as the birth-control law.

## As Soviet Influence Wanes

# Mideast Pact Raises U.S. Expectations

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, June 2 (NYT)—American officials have refrained from talking about it publicly, but many of them believe that Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's persistence in bringing about the Syrian-Israeli disengagement agreement will open the way for the displacement of the Soviet Union by the United States as the major foreign influence in the Arab world.

The officials do not contemplate an American hegemony in the area, nor do they believe the Russians will no longer be a factor in the Middle East.

Rather, barring some unforeseen major disruptions in the area, they envisage an increasing American presence, reflected by greater economic and political influence and a corresponding decline in Soviet influence.

As part of this optimistic reasoning, improved Arab-American relations would inevitably be translated into increased prestige for the moderate leaders in the Arab world and a drop in the power of the radicals who for so many years have dominated the Arab political scene. Hopefully, the Americans believe, this would increase the chances for a peaceful resolution of the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The prospects of this development—which would end America's near-isolation for nearly two decades in the Arab world—have fascinated Mr. Kissinger and his aides but they have been hesitant to draw attention to them for fear of causing unwanted and increased friction with the Soviet Union.

But it has been impossible to travel with Mr. Kissinger through his five Middle East trips since November—including the 33-day journey which ended Friday—without noting the increased warmth for the United States not only expressed by such moderates as President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, but also by so-called "radicals" such as President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

Mr. Assad's decision to strike a deal on troop separation with Israel was seen by many in Mr. Kissinger's party not so much as a change in Syria's attitude toward Israel—which remains hostile—but more as a policy shift by Damascus toward a new relationship with the United States.

Mr. Assad's "surprises," a senior American official said, "if the secretary was a United Nations mediator he probably could not have gotten Syria and Israel to agree to anything."

"Both of them decided to accept his compromise plans because they both wanted to improve their relations with the United States," he said.

## Balanced Policy

One of the things that intrigued Mr. Kissinger and his aides through the long days and nights of negotiating with the Syrians was the strong sign they received that Damascus was unhappy with being known as Moscow's main client in the area and strongly desired to follow Mr. Sadat's example and move toward a more balanced policy between East and West.

American officials believe that if the Arab states follow this moderate trend the United States will inevitably become the prime foreign influence in the area because only Washington has the vast markets, capital and the technological know-how sought by virtually every Arab nation.

Until recently, Americans have been so linked with Israel in the Arab world that any initiative by Washington were suspect. But the dramatic shifts in attitude, precipitated by Mr. Kissinger's shuttle diplomacy, have won for the United States a reputation for fairness, goodwill and—in Mr. Kissinger's case—success that Mr. Nixon will be traveling to the Middle East at a time of unparalleled opportunity.

At the same time, Soviet prestige has perceptibly dropped. The attempts of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko to follow on Mr. Kissinger's footsteps in the Middle East have produced derisive comments in Cairo, Damascus and other Arab capitals.

Now that he has concluded two disengagement agreements with Egypt and Syria Mr. Kissinger may begin to discuss more openly the possibilities for an expanding American role in the area.

Up to now, he has moved very carefully. The proposed \$250 million in aid for Egypt, the help in opening the Suez Canal, and the possible \$100 million in contingency aid for Syria have all been handled in a low-key way in Washington.

Then, Friday, Washington and Cairo announced the formation of a joint cooperation committee to improve economic, scientific and cultural relations—a sign that both countries want to focus more public attention, not only here but in the Arab world, on the new trend.

Mr. Kissinger has made the point in his discussions with Israeli officials that Israel's security has to rest not only on American military aid, which will continue, but on a peaceful resolution of the 26-year-old Arab-Israeli conflict. For the moment, the Israeli leaders seem willing to risk dealing with the Arabs in an effort to get a lasting commitment for peace.

## Problems Raised

The improvement in Washington's ties with the Arab countries inevitably has raised problems in Soviet-American relations. Until the recent developments, Moscow accepted a rough balance of power in the area—the Americans predominant in Israel and conservative states such as Saudi Arabia, the Russians influential virtually everywhere else, primarily through their military aid but also their extensive economic assistance.

The Soviet Union agreed to the Geneva Middle East peace conference on the assumption that Washington would act for the Israelis and Moscow for the Egyptians and Syrians. But the shift, first in Cairo, and now, apparently in Damascus, away from Moscow toward Washington, has alarmed the Kremlin.

This has both delighted and worried the Americans. On the one hand, Mr. Kissinger enjoys seeing the major Arab states making what appears to be a turn toward the United States. On the other hand, he recognizes that for a secure world order the United States must cooperate with the Soviet Union in arms control and in a dozen other areas, including the Middle East.

If the Kremlin becomes enraged at being pushed out of the Middle East, the risk exists, some American officials assert, of a new policy line developing in Moscow, looking less toward cooperation with the United States and more toward confrontation.

To avoid such a development, Mr. Nixon and Mr. Kissinger have to handle both Arab and Soviet relations with great sensitivity. A solution to this problem being talked about by some American officials is to draw the Russians into constructive Middle East actions such as troop sales to the area, but Moscow may prove hard to deal with if it feels its interests have been damaged by U.S. actions.

# What they're wearing in Paris



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## Thorn, a Liberal, To Form Cabinet In Luxembourg

LUXEMBOURG, June 2 (AP).—Grand Duke Jean of Luxembourg yesterday asked former Liberal Foreign Minister Gaston Thorn to form a new government.

Mr. Thorn leads the Liberal party which, with left-wing Socialists, emerged as the winner of the May 26 elections. The two parties are forming a coalition government.

Liberals and Socialists together have 31 seats in the 59-seat parliament. They gained a total of eight, while the Christian Democrats lost 3 seats and now have 18. Right-wing Socialists and Communists lost 2 seats and now have a total of 10.

The Liberals have ruled in coalition with the Christian Democrats for five years while Socialists were in opposition. The Christian Democrats will leave office after more than 50 years.

Mr. Thorn was expected to announce his team and program in about 10 days.



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## A Troubling Announcement

There is nothing automatic about Moscow's supposed need for foreign capital to develop its untapped natural resources, as the startled Japanese have now discovered. For if the Soviet oil minister is to be believed, the Kremlin has backed out of negotiations for a huge long-term project for Japanese investment in Siberian oil. The minister indicated to American newsmen that, at least in oil and perhaps also in natural gas, his government has reversed field and decided to develop its own reserves and to exclude foreign investors. A desire to conserve supplies for its own and its allies' use could have prompted the decision, along with a reluctance to depend for imports on unreliable Arab suppliers. For Moscow, after all, autarky—economic self-sufficiency—is the historical norm. The oil price increases of last winter, quadrupling the value of Russian oil in the ground, could have induced the Russians to focus on a kind of "Project Independence" of their own.

Whether the oil minister spoke with his government's full authority, however, is strangely unclear. For after his news conference, the Soviet ambassador in Tokyo, apparently intending to quiet Japanese alarms, stated that the deal was still on. Thus was the shock of an evident Soviet policy switch on resource development heightened by the plain suggestion of a Kremlin policy dispute, or at least a lack of Kremlin policy coordination. Does the Soviet Union intend to take in foreign investors? Does it intend to meet foreign demand for its plentiful natural resources? These are

as much political questions as economic ones. They go to the heart of the kind of relationships which Moscow wants to build with the outside world.

It cannot be ignored that a principal basis—some would say the principal basis—on which Leonid Brezhnev and Richard Nixon have tried to shape détente is cooperation on large long-term credits-for-resources projects. Recently, Soviet and American officials reported here in Washington that they were preparing an umbrella agreement on precisely such projects for signature at the Brezhnev-Nixon summit meeting scheduled this month in Moscow. Now to find the Soviet oil minister knocking down one project for foreign investment in Soviet oil, and casting doubt on others, is disconcerting in the extreme.

Is the Kremlin simply playing hard to get in order to elicit more generous economic terms from Japan—and from the United States? Have the Russians decided that Mr. Nixon's position is too weak, or Sen. Henry Jackson's too strong, for any substantial economic arrangements to be made with the United States now? Are the Russians verging back toward the view that economic cooperation with the non-socialist world is too risky, or is unnecessary? Could Mr. Brezhnev's Kremlin mandate for détente have weakened—in trade as, other signs may indicate, in strategic arms control and even in the Mideast as well? These are some of the troubling questions which flow from the oil minister's announcement in Moscow.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Progress and Pitfalls

The ink from the diplomats' pens is dry; the guns on the Golan Heights are silent. After years of despairing that it would ever happen, Israel and two of its Arab neighbors have come to terms in formal, binding contracts. No matter how limited in scope, how tenuous the obligations between longtime belligerents, the political and legal mutation that has just occurred in the evolution of the Middle East is breathtaking.

Not the least significant fact about the two disengagement accords Israel has now reached with Egypt and Syria is that they were freely negotiated and accepted in recognition of each other's national interests. They were not imposed by any outside forces, as occurred previously whenever Arabs and Israelis needed a truce in their generation of struggle. Imposed settlements, as the Arab governments well knew, were far easier to tear up or violate whenever changed political circumstances made resumption of combat seem desirable.

From the role of mediator, so brilliantly executed by Secretary of State Kissinger, the United States now finds itself at least implicitly in the position of guaranteeing the agreements and this is a role requiring the utmost caution. Certain undertakings have already been made known. American aerial surveillance of the disengagement zones on the Golan Heights and along the Suez Canal is a reasonable adjunct to the United Nations peace-keeping responsibilities.

It is entirely consistent with American diplomatic interests that this country provide development assistance to Egypt and Syria as well as Israel. Indeed, since the 1950s, regional construction projects for the whole Middle East have lurked in the background of U.S. policy, languishing stillborn against the suspicions and hostilities that made any form of regional cooperation impossible.

More disturbing, however, are suggestions that the administration might soon be ready to supply aircraft and military material to Egypt, now that President Sadat has cut himself off from dependence on the Soviet Union. Since there is no assurance that renewed warfare will not erupt between Israel and the Arabs—decades of impassioned hostility are not ended with a stroke of the pen—it would be the negation of everything Secretary Kissinger has achieved if the United States emerged as the arms merchant to both sides.

The United States also has made an important new commitment to Israel, agreeing to support Israel politically in self-defense measures against terrorist attacks. This commitment was apparently critical for gaining Israeli adherence to the Syrian pact, on its face it does not necessarily represent a major extension of U.S. support, since in almost all cases American representatives have already resisted international efforts to condemn Israel's actions without equal condemnation for the guerrillas.

The danger in the commitment is that it might encourage Israeli military planners to believe that they can launch attacks on Arab territory with impunity whenever they believe a terrorist threat to be present. It must be clear to all sides by now that Israel's anti-guerrilla forays may shake up the terrorists' operations temporarily, but they have no chance of succeeding in preventing these outrages altogether.

The better course for reducing the threat of terrorism is the one that can no longer be evaded: it is the hardest challenge of all. The next task for the peacemakers is to reconcile the continued security and survival of the state of Israel with the claims of the Palestinians to their national identity and a territorial homeland.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Underworld Airways

The payment by Pan American World Airways of large sums to gangsters to buy back stolen flight tickets would represent a shocking breach of corporate responsibility even if it had not come just when the giant airline was seeking huge federal subsidies to underwrite its overseas air service.

It is disturbing enough that many airlines, American and foreign, have felt it necessary to pay ransom for the release of hijacked planes along with their passengers and crews. Such payments are clearly preferable to putting lives in further jeopardy, despite the risk that each successful extortion will invite more hijackings by terrorists or predators.

But no similar justification can explain away Pan Am's reported decision to pay off organized crime at cut rates for the return of blank tickets that could have been used for trips around the world. Whatever the "savings" to Pan Am in getting back the un-

used stolen tickets, such trafficking with the underworld is unconscionable.

Pan Am and other major airlines all possess computerized data banks plugged into their ticketing offices. It should not be beyond their ingenuity to rig up instantaneous intercommunications for the exchange of information on stolen tickets. Anyone who presented a form with a number on the "don't honor" list could be apprehended forthwith.

In any event, the payoff disclosure provides another strong basis for reserve toward the pumping of limitless funds from the federal Treasury into maintenance of the international airlines seeking subsidy to help offset spiraling fuel costs. It would certainly make much more sense for the Civil Aeronautics Board to press harder for agreement by Pan Am and TWA, the two financially distressed carriers, on full consolidation of their services across the North Atlantic.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

### In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

June 3, 1899

PARIS—The question of calling out more American volunteers for the Philippines seems to be again under consideration at Washington. It is also reported that President McKinley is hesitating in this matter, due to the doubt of the political effects of this step. The President would like to press the campaign to a victorious end and his leadership in this matter would help rather than hurt his re-election.

Fifty Years Ago

June 3, 1924

PARIS—A more careful examination of the moral education of youth is the lesson of the horrible deed of the two Catholics in Chicago, Richard Leeb and Nathan Leopold, who kidnapped and brutally murdered another boy, 14-year-old Robert Franklin, with the coldly romantic and cynical notion of showing themselves superior to others in audacity and cunning. It is they who are at fault, not others, that are monsters and justice must be served to them.



## The Problem That Isn't There

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Two of the most powerful states of Western Europe, France and West Germany, spent the weekend in an attempt to adjust the nine-nation European Economic Community to the changed situation following the death of French President Georges Pompidou, the resignation of West German Chancellor Willy Brandt and the electoral defeat of British Prime Minister Edward Heath.

The job of patching together a ripped-up community is facilitated by the fact that the successors of Pompidou (President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing) and Brandt (Chancellor Helmut Schmidt) are old friends, economic and financial experts and as brilliant as they seem to be effective. The two set a pattern for apparent hopes by conferring here to produce guidelines for Europe's recovery.

It is normal for France and West Germany to take the lead in such endeavors. After all, De Gaulle and Adenauer, political fathers to the contemporary dialogists, had already seen that a new confederate Europe could never be formed except around a Paris-Bonn axis. In their more grandiosely romantic and less precisely material way, they blazed the trail.

### A Late Joiner

As for England, the third European power, it was a late joiner because of its lingering transatlantic traditions. But these are clearly an illusion today. One may remain confident that, if and when tested, the British will stick with the EEC which they so recently joined.

After all, in the election projecting Harold Wilson's Labor party back to power, approximately 60 percent of the ballot was for pro-EEC candidates; and Wilson, if nothing else, is a superb politician who can read tea leaves.

Now, new electricity throbs through the EEC. Before, when Britain seemed to be falling out, while West Germany became obsessed with internal problems, when France was involved with politics and Italy (as always) teetered on the verge of collapse, the dream of a European coalition faltered. And if "Europe" disintegrates, NATO cannot help but come apart at the seams.

One must hope that the invigorating thrust of a Schmidt-Giscard program will restore confidence to this vital section of the Continent. Only then, as a relatively unified body, can "Europe" negotiate with the United States and arrive at an agreed Western policy embracing defense, money, trade and energy.

### Unity of Purpose

Two steps are necessary to advance toward such goals. The first is restoration of some semblance of European unity of purpose—clearly the aim of the Schmidt-Giscard talks. The second is negotiation with the United States, aiming at understanding the much-bruited word, "consultation."

For some peculiar reason, since Henry Kissinger announced that we squib, the "rear of Europe," both Washington and the EEC have become stymied on the issue of mutual consultation. Yet this is a non-issue. It didn't have to be brought up in the first place. Washington views the idea as

a means of achieving the old Kennedy goal of two pillars linking NATO's transatlantic linkages. But the EEC views it as Washington interference in "European" discussions, seeking to prevent formulation of unified Common Market policies.

The argument is unnecessary. Obviously, the United States is not a member of the EEC and hasn't any right to intrude into its discussions. But, also obviously, the United States has ambassadors in each EEC capital. The job of those ambassadors is to keep informed and, when they think a policy about to be projected might adversely affect American interests, they can make Washington's attitude plain.

### Diplomatic Point

Why not discuss diplomatic problems in a diplomatic way and according to normal diplomatic procedure? If (in order to favor its interests at the expense of ours) the EEC is on the verge of adopting a program that will hurt us, why cannot our envoys indicate as much in strong terms to one or more EEC members? And after the EEC reaches community decisions, these can, if necessary, be reviewed with Washington.

The biggest problem between Western Europe and the United States is today the problem of "consultation." But it isn't a problem if it is judiciously reconsidered and properly addressed.

## Letters

### Medical Students

Your article concerning foreign medical students (JHT, May 28) was disappointing. Although the article brought the subject to light, it failed to expose the many facets of European medical education which disgrace our U.S. system.

Tuition in France is less than \$20 a year. If we accept that it costs at least \$5,000 per year per student, how can we rationalize this subsidy by the French government for foreign students? Our own schools charge outrageous tuition fees. In point of fact, foreign students may not practice medicine in France after graduation. As the article stated, America imports 7,000 doctors a year, yet it refuses to educate its own citizens. One must note that these imported doctors must start in training programs subsidized by the U.S. government.

An American student in France who is married is given a living allowance which if he has children can amount to \$200 (two hundred) per month. When he starts practical work in the hospital he is entitled to social security benefits which pay at least 80 percent of all medical expenses including drugs.

The reference to enrollment procedures was off the mark. As opposed to the American system all students in France are given the opportunity to study medicine regardless of their nationality, sex, race, or handicap. Just try to enroll in an American school if you are a Negro, or female, or walk with crutches. Even the schools which can be bribed won't even talk with you.

True, there is a cut-off for entrance into the second year

in both sides of the Atlantic there is a fundamental juncture of interest and intention, mutual desire for security and for détente, and hope for economic readjustment in a world of inflation and energy crises.

It is necessary to create formalistic and additional problems on, as it were, the protocol concerning how we combine to meet these challenges? The issue should never have been raised.

considered and properly addressed. On both sides of the Atlantic there is a fundamental juncture of interest and intention, mutual desire for security and for détente, and hope for economic readjustment in a world of inflation and energy crises.

WASHINGTON—In his Memorial Day speech at the Arlington National Cemetery, Vice-President Ford asked that the American people remember not only the men who lost their lives in past wars, but the men who survived, often crippled in body or spirit.

For a time there was genuine concern in the country for American prisoners of war in North Vietnam, for the missing in action, and for the returning veterans whose lives were deranged by physical wounds or dope or broken homes.

But once the POWs were home, the campaign to employ the veterans lagged, the battle scenes

of study in France, but, in spite of this competition, one can always find help with his studies from a French student. He is more than willing to take carbon copies of the lectures in spite of the fact that you may take his place. Try asking someone for notes in an American university.

As far as this Mr. Henry Mason and his AMA goes, I don't know one American student who has written to the AMA for information and has received an answer.

We may not have come here for "cultural opportunities" or because we thought the "schools abroad were better than those at home" but we came for an education which was denied us at home and we were accepted and educated with the same generosity shown to their own citizens. We will always be thankful and proud of the opportunity that we were denied in the "Land of Opportunity," the nation of good fortune, wealth and success.

W. R. MILLER, Montpellier, France.

### We Didn't

William F. Buckley Jr. refers (JHT, May 27) to the Soviet Union's increasing influence in the Middle East and discusses the probable consequences. He says he would like to ask President Nixon "how, under his leadership, we got into this mess."

Fundamentally, the answer is that we didn't get into it under his leadership. We got into it 18 years ago when we followed John Foster Dulles's advice and let Nasser grab the Suez Canal. W. R. MILLER, Vevey, Switzerland.

## Everything 'Propped Up'

## Living in a Prague Cage

By David S. Broder

PRAGUE—This must be the saddest city in Europe, but it does not always show on the surface.

At 11:30 p.m. on a balmy Friday evening, hundreds of young people are swarming up St. Wenceslas Square from the movie house where the last showing of "Hello, Dolly" has just let out.

They are streaming toward the National Museum stop of the new Prague subway, which just two weeks ago started shuttling clean and brightly automated trains through a dozen chrome and marble stations along a seven-kilometer route.

Six hours earlier, these same long-haired, young people, or their brothers and sisters, could be seen strolling in the old city licking their ice cream cones and nuzzling each other in conspicuous disregard of their elders' stares.

But these moments of spontaneity and exuberance stand out as sharp points of color against the pervasive grayness of today's Prague.

### Scaffold Arbor

The strongest visual impression the city leaves is that of a network of scaffolding. Arbors of iron piping and sheets of corrugated metal—part of the subway construction—have transformed the downtown streets into a pedestrian maze.

The centuries-old facades, which have made Prague an architect's delight, are shored by timbers against the vibrations of the subway excavations. And scaffolding surrounds the slow-moving construction of office buildings, hotels and desperately needed housing.

"Everything is propped up in Prague," the local joke goes, "including the government."

Symbolically, the narrow passageways through the construction work serve to remind Prague residents of the narrow limits on their freedom. Six years after Soviet tanks rolled in to end Alexander Dubcek's short-lived, eight-month program of liberal reforms, this is probably the tightest controlled police state in Europe.

Troops are visible on the streets here in numbers seen nowhere else in the Soviet bloc. Western publications are banned from general circulation, and freedom of travel for Czechs—even to other socialist countries—is tightly limited.

### Little Easing Seen

While the United States and Czechoslovakia may be within weeks of an agreement to settle several long-standing financial claims and the problem of divided wartime families, American diplomats and journalists here have seen little of the easing of their personal and professional relationships with Czechs that has brought to their counter in other Communist countries.

If it is true that not even first signs of freedom have turned to a country where it may be true that there, even more true that there, sliver of prosperity in the c of what was once the most advanced economy in central Europe.

The government of G Husak publishes impressive charts of the economic in what it calls "the 26 vict nations" since the Communists to power.

"The success we achieved p that all material and spi values can flourish and full velop only in this socialist es, based on constant progress development," the proper says.

It is not, of course, a can misrepresentation, spee east from Prague through backward sections of Moravia Slovakia, there is ample evi of new investment in high pipelines, factories, apart and hotels. Bratislava ha bustle and swagger of a s scale Houston.

But Prague, which called "the golden," apparently is punished by the regime if past success just as it is past intellectual freedom.

There are fine consumer in the store windows, but o the hard-currency stores, cater to the tourists. Shops del in Czech currency are stocked. So it is not surp that in Prague, more than where else, one is approach the street with offers to bur lars for crowns at inflated

I have watched Czechs for an hour or more gart the goods in the hard-cu store window, with a look o ness and longing that is scribble. The same look—panied by tears in some ins—was on the faces of those ing a visiting Dresden boys in Tyn Church and Am plished. Hans Olsson's c at Dvorka Hall.

Tourists are here in large bers for the spring music fe but the tourist agency s seem to mock reality. I Always has a sign in its w —London nonstop—but a I student who wishes to co his education at a Briti verity finds it virtually imp to do so.

"We are like animals in a an, educators here told a American colleague recently: can come see us any tme we cannot leave our cag. That is why Prague—w cage of scaffolding—is s breakingly sad this spring.

receiving government com tion, 1,875,011.

The Korean war: almost still on the compensation of sion rolls. And the Vietnam participants 9,188,000; deat combat, 46,000; from other e 51,000; living veterans, 62; veterans on government pension, 377,135; widows, 1 children, 81,142.

All told, the Veterans ministrations is still carryi his pension and compen 3,368,722 veterans, 11 widows, 397,503 children veterans, and 152,536 peres veterans.

The last veteran of the War lived until Dec. 19, 1993 117. The government di finish its payments to dependents of the war of until March 12, 1946, and Revolutionary War until Ap 1911.

Vice-President Ford was ing on Memorial Day 40; interest in the jobs for vet program. Unemployment of the veterans of the Vietna is still much higher than national average. This is doubly true of Negro vet and the incidence of crime; the veterans is also high the norm for nonveterans' same age.

This is scarcely surpris a country that drafted its into an unpopular war; them the techniques of g combat and then brought of them home unable to or unable to find jobs.

So in this sense the Vi war is not over. Steady p attention is being given drug addicts of the Vietna flict, but the unemployen crime figures are still s ing.

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# Eurobonds

## New Offering by U.S. Company Runs Counter to Recent Trend

By William Ellington

JON, June 2 (AP)—A new offering of Eurobonds by a U.S. company is staying away from the market was contravened by the announcement of Pacific Lighting Overseas, plans to float a \$25-million issue bearing 9.25 percent.

This year, the only U.S. company to float a Eurobond has been American Motors. It offered a \$25-million issue bearing 9 percent in January. However, by that month, the United States had removed its controls on outflows. As a result, companies were allowed to raise capital domestically and it abroad instead of resort to Eurobonds and other forms of over-issuance.

The New York capital has traditionally provided somewhat less cost than Eurobonds, many believed that U.S. companies would stay away from the market more or less.

Mr. Sarg, a spokesman for the U.S. company, said that the terms of the offering are more attractive than those of the Eurobond market, as far as issues are concerned, are less costly than could be in the New York bond market.

He also indicated that Pacific Lighting is a U.S. company, not a foreign company, and that the offering is in the form of a Eurobond.

Mr. Sarg added, however, that the market for high-quality bonds has not suffered much, despite problems in other financial sectors, and that the fund's policy is still to accumulate high-yielding, prime quality bonds.

Only Other Issue  
Apart from the Pacific Lighting issue, the only other Eurobond issue scheduled for offering is a 20-million Eurobond issue for the Republic of Ireland. Although final terms will not be set until June 7, Kredietbank, SA, Luxembourg, the syndicate manager, has indicated that the company will be 9.5 percent and the price probably at par.

The unit of account has fixed exchange rates for the deutsche mark, Benelux currencies and Danish krone, which would be

altered only if there is a re-alignment of all those currencies within the joint European currency fund.

The currency of payment for this issue is the Belgian franc, but presumably the issue will be traded in the aftermarket in deutsche marks as most of the other unit of account issues.

Thus, the bonds could trade at a discount to reflect the fact that the Belgian franc and deutsche

mark often sell at opposite ends of their 4.5-percent, foreign-exchange band.

Offered this week was a \$50-million, 10-year variable interest rate note issue for the Italian telephone utility, STET. Floated through a subsidiary, Stet Finanziaria per le Telecomunicazioni, the issue pays interest semi-annually at 0.75 percent above London inter-

bank offered rate.

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## Economic Indicators

### WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	May 24	May 17	1973
Commodity Index	216.9	220.6	166.3
Current in circ.	\$73,953,000	\$72,553,000	\$66,850,000
Total loans	\$174,284,000	\$174,284,000	\$166,271,000
Steel prod. (tons)	2,671,000	2,671,000	2,671,000
Auto production	189,515	189,515	189,515
Daily oil prod. (bbls)	8,975,000	8,975,000	8,975,000
Prig oil prod. (bbls)	2,511,451	2,511,451	2,511,451
Electric power, kw-hr.	25,792,000	25,792,000	25,792,000
Business failures	257	199	178

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

### MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	April	Prior Month	1973
Employed	85,775,000	85,563,000	85,563,000
Unemployed	4,538,000	4,538,000	4,538,000
Total Prod.	\$1,101,400,000	\$1,101,400,000	\$1,101,400,000
Personal Income	\$274,500,000	\$274,500,000	\$274,500,000
Money supply	\$110,400,000	\$110,400,000	\$110,400,000

Commodity price index, 1967=100. Current in circ. is for the preceding week. Total loans, for the preceding week. Steel prod. (tons), for the preceding week. Auto production, for the preceding week. Daily oil prod. (bbls), for the preceding week. Prig oil prod. (bbls), for the preceding week. Electric power, kw-hr., for the preceding week. Business failures, for the preceding week.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R-Review.

## A Ray of Light Pierces Gloom at World Bank

By Thomas E. Mullancy

WASHINGTON, June 2 (AP)—

The World Bank Wednesday conducted one of its periodic seminars to acquaint journalists with the current economic status of the underdeveloped world.

These are usually very sobering sessions because the problems of the Third World are so manifold and broad and deep-seated. But this time the mood seemed to be even more somber than in the past.

From Robert McNamara, president of the World Bank, right down the line, the key officials of this huge 30-year-old international development organization were clearly more distracted and edgy than usual, although no less diligent in reciting the statistics of the underdeveloped nations of Asia, Africa and elsewhere.

And they were no less resolved in their determination to pursue old programs and adopt new projects to cope with the critical difficulties confronting the 800 million persons—40 percent of the underdeveloped world's population—who exist on the very margin of life.

Sense of Urgency

But that particular day, May 29, brought a new sense of urgency to their concern. It was the day that the U.S. Senate was scheduled to consider a key issue that could seriously affect the World Bank's ability to continue serving the needs of the world's poorest lands. A vote was due in the Senate on a bill, defeated earlier in the House of Representatives, to authorize continued U.S. participation in the funding of the bank's soft-loan subsidiary.

The International Development Association, which took the lead in the seminar, stressed that the decision to authorize it was very uncertain. And the World Bank was plainly worried all day about the outcome of the vote.

The U.S. vote in that connection was not very large—31-15.

## New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP)—Investor disappointment that interest rates have not peaked helped send stock prices down sharply last week in a heavy trading.

Prices on the New York Stock Exchange eased Tuesday, dropped sharply the next day, recovered somewhat Thursday and then declined again Friday.

As a result, the Dow Jones industrial average ended the week at 1438 points, up 17. The exchange was closed Monday in observance of Memorial Day.

Wednesday's rally saw the Dow Jones average drop 18.93 points to close at 1420. The first time it had finished below 300 since Dec. 5.

Brokers attributed last week's weakness mostly to some bearish indications regarding interest rates. One was a statement by Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, that the Fed was determined to continue a restrictive credit policy to fight inflation. Another was that this could mean continued high interest rates for an indefinite period.

Another unfavorable sign followed the closing of the market Thursday, when the Federal Reserve Board reported that business loans at the 12 major New York banks rose \$141 million in the week ending Wednesday. One of the major causes of rising interest rates has been the heavy demand for business loans.

There had been expectations that the First National City Bank might lower its prime rate Friday. However, the bank announced that it would hold its prime rate (the interest charged its most creditworthy corporate customers) at 11 1/2 percent.

Polair was the most depressed stock last week. It lost 13 1/2 points to close Friday at 37 1/2. The selling pressure on the stock resulted mostly from a report by Wm. W. & Co. that early in June, Polair's 50,000 film sales, which are critical to its earnings, were falling short of expectations.

In commenting on the brokerage firm's report, Polair confirmed that the SX-70 film was not selling at the high rate originally expected. The company added, "The SX-70 is generating good sales, and the rate of sales is continuing to increase."

The majority of blue-chip and glamour issues closed lower last week. So did some of the oil stocks.

Department on the bank's eighth floor answered a ringing phone and almost immediately and occasionally shouted: "It passed! It passed!"

The word had come from an associate on Capitol Hill that the upper chamber had approved the bill by a comfortable margin, 53-27. It still must win approval from the House, but total defeat has been averted. An "unmitigated disaster," as Mr. McNamara had characterized the earlier House action, has been forestalled and probably turned aside.

Gloom Vanished

The good news was quickly passed by word-of-mouth along the halls and over the phones of the organization's headquarters—and the gloom and tension that had permeated the 12 floors and the 3,000 employees of this unique institution earlier that day quickly vanished.

Now they could get on with the business of helping the poorer lands with greater confidence that the necessary financial support will ultimately be forthcoming for the toughest segment of its responsibility.

That job is almost overwhelming. In this age of chronic inflation, energy shortages, rising food prices, inadequate food supplies and rising populations in so many areas, the gap between the poor and the rich nations is clearly widening. And to add to the woes of the underdeveloped world, the "real" aid to the poor nations from the rich countries (after subtracting for inflation) has actually declined this year and is less than it was three years ago. The underdeveloped nations are, without question, virtually at a standstill.

Getting them off that dis-

(Continued on Page 11, Col. 1)

## Over-Counter Market

YORK (AP)—Work over the

industries giving the high, low

bid prices for the week with

the week from the previous week.

As all quotations supplied by the

Association of Securities Dealers

are not actual transactions but are

representative of the market.

Securities could have been

traded in the market.

own or commission.

Supplied by the

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Dealers.

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100s High Low Last Chg

100s High Low Last Chg

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100s High Low Last Chg

## Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Chg
Amort 5.50/77	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
Amort 5.50/78	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
Amort 5.50/79	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
Amort 5.50/80	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
Amort 5.50/81	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
Amort 5.50/82	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
Amort 5.50/83	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
Amort 5.50/84	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
Amort 5.50/85	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
Amort 5.50/86	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25

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Amort 5.50/86	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25

## Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Chg
Amort 5.50/77	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
Amort 5.50/78	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
Amort 5.50/79	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
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Amort 5.50/86	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25

A CONSORTIUM OF UNITED STATES CITIZENS WITH IMPECCABLE CREDIT RATES PRESENTLY ACQUIRING A MAJOR UNITED STATES BANK, ACTIVELY SEEKING ASSOCIATION WITH HIGHLY REPUTABLE FINANCIAL GROUP.

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## USIF, REAL ESTATE

Listed on the Luxembourg Stock Exchange

Quote May 31, 1974

Luxembourg Francs 78 (U.S. \$1.98)

## FCE Quotations

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Chg
Amort 5.50/77	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
Amort 5.50/78	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
Amort 5.50/79	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
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Amort 5.50/85	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
Amort 5.50/86	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25

## TO THE HOLDERS OF

## Ente Nazionale per l'Energia Elettrica (ENEL)

Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1980

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent therefor, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending November 30, 1974 as twelve and five-eighths percent (12 5/8%) per annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 9.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Fiscal Agent

DATED: June 3, 1974

## TO THE HOLDERS OF

## Popular Español International N.V.

Guaranteed Floating Rate Notes due 1977

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Bankers Trust Company, as Fiscal Agent therefor, has established the Rate of Interest on such Notes for the semi-annual period ending November 30, 1974 as twelve and one-eighth percent (12 1/8%) per annum. Interest due on such date will be payable upon surrender of Coupon No. 4.

BANKERS TRUST COMPANY, Fiscal Agent

DATED: June 3, 1974

The Bank of Tokyo [Luxembourg] S.A. opened for business on April 16, 1974 at 22-24 Boulevard Royal, Luxembourg.

Tel.: 47211. Cable Address: LUXTOHBANK. Telex: 1341.

The Bank of Tokyo (Luxembourg) S.A. has been established in the international financial centre of Luxembourg to serve as an important outpost of The Bank of Tokyo Group.

Chairman: Soichi YOKOYAMA, president of The Bank of Tokyo Ltd.

Management: Managing Director, Hiroshi HARAGUCHI, Deputy General Manager, Kazuo KAWAMURA.

With the full support of the parent bank, The Bank of Tokyo (Luxembourg) S.A., capitalized at U.S.\$6,500,000, will concentrate its activities at first mainly on Euro-currency deposit trading and international financing.

BANK OF TOKYO HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO, JAPAN

**FIRST EMPIRE BANK-NEW YORK**

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First Empire Bank International N.Y.  
Hollandse 4, Willemstad  
Curacao, Netherlands Antilles  
Telephone: 13445  
Cable: EMPINENY

Member FDIC

## Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Chg
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Amort 5.50/78	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
Amort 5.50/79	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
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## Insurance Stocks

Insurance Stocks	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Chg
Amort 5.50/77	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
Amort 5.50/78	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
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## Treasury Bills

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Amort 5.50/77	1,000	100.00	99.75	100.00	+0.25
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## Nastase Tops Smith in Semi

## Evert Wins Italian Open Final

JUNE 2 (AP).—Chris Evert, the United States' best tennis player, won the Italian Open tennis tournament today by defeating Stan Smith, 6-3, 6-2, 6-1, in the final match.

The match, which was the first of the Italian Open tennis tournament, was a close one. Evert, 27, won the first set 6-3, the second 6-2, and the third 6-1.

Evert, who is ranked second in the world, won the match in 1 hour and 15 minutes. She is the only American to have won the Italian Open since 1960.

Smith, who is ranked 10th in the world, was the defending champion. He had won the tournament in 1972 and 1973.

Evert, who is a left-handed player, won the match with a strong backhand shot. She also won the match with a strong serve.

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but the 85-minute match. He rarely chased distant shots. A crowd of 8,000 supported Smith throughout the match. They applauded him for about a minute when he survived three match points in the eighth game of the third set.

The Romanian, however, drew Jean when he 30 longy served, breaking Smith's serve in the second and fourth games. Vilas advanced by beating American Steve Kravitz, 6-0, 6-1.

In his comeback today, Borg, 17, took a 5-0 lead in the third set, breaking Vilas' serve in the second and fourth games. Vilas broke back in the seventh to make it 5-2 but Borg won the ninth game and the set.

In the fourth set, Vilas dropped his service in the third game, failing to score a point as his ground strokes sailed wide. Borg served a love game in the eighth to lead 5-3, and won 6-4 in the 10th.

Borg served a shutout in the second game of the fifth set just before play was suspended.

When play ended here, the tennis tour will work its way north for Wednesday's opening of the French Open. Evert and Nastase will again be the favorites.

Connors to England

MANCHESTER, England, June 2 (Reuters).—American tennis star Jimmy Connors, banned from the Italian and French Opens because he had signed with the American World Team Tennis league, will play in the Northern Hemisphere here next week, tournament organizers said today.

The American star appeared unsuccessfully last week for permission to play in the French tournament, but a special court turned him down. The two tournaments had decided earlier that anyone signing with WTT would be barred from their events.

Australian Evonne Coolidge also had her entry refused.

The match was played before the largest WTT crowd of the year, 10,000, at the Metropolitan Sports Center.

The highlight of the night was the 5-3 victory by the Buckleins' Mona Chellau and Wendy Turnbull in the women's doubles. They handed Billie Jean King and Tori Fretz their first loss after five straight triumphs.

King, however, triumphed, 6-4, over Ann Haydon-Jones in the women's singles.

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Chris Evert  
Also Winner  
On Racetrack

NEW YORK, June 2 (NYT).—Chris Evert, a filly, yesterday won the Mother Goose Stakes at Belmont Park.

The 3-year-old was the race favorite as she already had won a division of the Acorn Stakes. The Acorn, along with the Mother Goose and the Coaching Club American Oaks, all run on New York racetracks, are considered the Triple Crown for fillies.

Chris Evert, named after the tennis star, finished ahead of second-place Quaza Quilt and Maud Miller in the 1 1/8 mile event.

Piggott Finds  
Good News,  
And Bad News

PARIS, June 2 (NYT).—Lester Piggott today found himself a mount for the Epsom Derby but lost a week's worth of riding in France.

The word came from London that Piggott, on past Derby winners six times, would ride American-owned Arcturian, a 40-to-1 shot, on Wednesday in what is expected to be a field of 20 in the 1 1/2-mile classic.

But if he gives his new mount the ride he gave a horse today here at Longchamp, he may find an angry owner waiting at the "real" finish line. Piggott was suspended by the French stewards today for misjudging the finishing line. He stood up on his mount, Garzer, half a furlong before the race's end, mistaking a furlong marker for the finishing pole.

The stewards said they would ban Piggott for eight days, but that the ban would not apply to courses outside of France. After riding the longshot Arcturian, owned by Mrs. John Hanes, whose husband is president of the New York Racing Association, Piggott will have the mount Saturday in the prestigious Epsom Oaks on Ascot, the favorite owned by the Queen.

## Fix Convictions

NEW YORK, June 2 (AP).—Two gamblers were convicted Friday for a harness-race fixing scheme by a federal court jury in Brooklyn. Seven other persons, including a driver, were acquitted.

The panel of eight men and four women then returned to their deliberations involving seven other defendants, all of them drivers. Convicted of conspiracy and sports bribery were Forrest Gerry Jr. and Richard Perry. They face a maximum of five years in prison.

A former harness driver, Gerry was described by the government as mastermind of a \$1 million scheme to fix superfecta races last year at Yonkers and Roosevelt raceways.

He was accused of bribing two drivers in a race to hold back their horses and finish worse than fourth. The race then bet all the combinations of the remaining horses. A superfecta winner must pick the first four horses in the correct order of finish.

## Derowf to Defend Title in British Amateur Golf at Muirfield

MUIRFIELD, Scotland, June 2 (AP).—Dick Siderowf, the defending champion, is on course for the British amateur golf championship tomorrow, June 3, at Muirfield. Siderowf, 23, is the only American to have won the title since 1935.

Siderowf, who is a left-handed player, won the match with a strong backhand shot. She also won the match with a strong serve.

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## 5-Hits Royals

Indians' Gaylord Perry  
Takes His 9th Straight

CLEVELAND, June 2 (UPI).—Gaylord Perry, who has not lost a game since opening day, today picked up his ninth straight victory by tossing a five-hitter as the Cleveland Indians beat the Kansas City Royals, 5-2.

Perry, the first pitcher in the majors to notch nine victories

## Sunday

this season, got all the run: He needed on homers by Leron Lee, Oscar Gamble and Dave Duncan. He struck out five and walked two in going the route for the ninth time this season.

The Royals snapped Perry's scoreless inning streak at 22 in the first inning when Fred Patek walked, took second on a sacrifice and scored on John Mayberry's two-out single to left.

Lee, who drove in five runs with a pair of homers yesterday, belted his third homer of the season in the fifth inning and the Indians chased losing pitcher Paul Splittorff, a three-run fourth-inning featuring back-to-back homers by Gamble and Duncan.

## Yanks 11, Twins 1

At Bloomington, Minn., three-run homers by former Twin Rick Dempsey and Ron Blomberg and Lou Piniella's solo shot highlighted a seven-run sixth inning, pacing Mel Stottlemyre and the New York Yankees to an 11-1 victory over the Twins.

With the Yankees leading 2-0, Piniella led off the inning with his second home run of the season. After Bill Sudakis and Graig Nettles singled, Dempsey homered off starter Vic Albury.

Bill Butler relieved Albury and was greeted by singles by Jim Mason and Elliott Maddox. Blomberg then hit a 367-foot blast into the stands for a 3-0 New York lead.

## Red Sox 9, White Sox 7

At Boston, Rico Petrocelli's two home runs accounted for four runs batted in and powered the Red Sox to a 9-7 victory over the Chicago White Sox. The third baseman connected off left-hander Jim East during Boston's five-run third inning and off right-handed reliever Jim Tatum, a former teammate, in the fifth inning. Tommy Harper also hit a two-run homer off Tatum in the fourth inning.

## A's 6, Brewers 4

At Oakland, Calif., Joe Rudi drove in three runs with a homer and Reggie Jackson hit his 14th and 15th homers in leading the A's to a 6-4 victory over Milwaukee.

Jim Hunter, with help from Rolfe Fingers over the final 1 1/3 innings, gained credit for his eighth victory against five losses. Jackson hit his 14th homer in the second inning, a towering 433-foot drive to right centerfield, and he added his 15th in the fourth, this one going to left.

A triple by Deron Johnson and a single by Gene Tenace accounted for the third Oakland run and Rudi belted his fifth homer in the eighth after a single by Sal Bando and a walk to Jackson.

## Cards 9, Padres 6

At St. Louis, a bases-loaded walk forced in the go-ahead run in the eighth inning and Reggie Smith followed with a two-run single to give the Cardinals a 9-6 victory over San Diego.

The Cards, who got four runs batted in from Smith, scored four unearned runs in the eighth to wipe out a 6-5 San Diego lead. Bake McBride reached base on an error to start the inning and after an infield out, Reiz was intentionally passed. Luis Melendez ruined that strategy with a single to score McBride and tie the game. Jack Heidemann was safe on a fielder's choice and pinch-hitter Tom Heinzelman tapped an infield hit to lead the bases. Ted Sizemore then walked, forcing in Ken Reitz, and Smith then capped the inning with a two-run single.

## Cubs 7, Dodgers 6

At Chicago, José Cardenal's three-run homer, the first home run off Los Angeles' relief ace Mike Marshall in 64 innings this season, ignited a four-run uprising in the seventh inning as the Cubs outlasted the Dodgers, 7-6.

A double by Rick Monday and Carmen Fanzone's single finished Marshall, who suffered his third loss against two victories. The Dodgers had grabbed a 2-0 lead in the first off Rick Reuschel on a single by Bill Russell and Jimmy Wynn's 15th homer of the year.

## Reds 5, Pirates 1

At Cincinnati, Tony Perez homered and Cesar Geronimo added a run-scoring triple as the Reds defeated Pittsburgh 5-1, behind the combined five-hit pitching of Fred Norman and Pedro Borbon. The victory was the fifth in 10 decisions for Norman who left the game in the seventh complaining of a pulled muscle in his right side sustained while swinging at a pitch in his second at bat.

The Reds got to loser Bruce Kison for two runs in the second inning, one scoring on a single by Norman. They added their final three in the third inning on Perez's 10th homer, a single by Terry Crowley and Geronimo's triple.

## Braves 9, Expos 6

At Montreal, Buzz Capra pitched a shutout for his fourth victory

of the season and Craig Robinson drove in three runs to lead Atlanta to a 9-0 victory over the Expos. Atlanta got 16 hits off four Montreal pitchers and scored three runs in both the sixth and seventh innings.

Robinson drove in two runs with a sixth-inning double and another with a seventh-inning single. Rookie Rowland Office also hit a bases-empty homer in the seventh, for Atlanta. The Braves got their first run in the second when Dave Duncan doubled, scored on an infield out and a sacrifice on a double by Leron Lee.

Atlanta got 16 more runs on a one-out triple by Rulon Garris, a run-scoring infield out, a single by Office, a walk and an RBI single by Dave Johnson.

## Phillies 4, Giants 3

At Philadelphia Greg Lusinski greeted relief pitcher Randy Moffitt with a two-run homer to cap a four-run eighth inning and give the Phillies a 4-3 victory over San Francisco. The Phillies opened the inning trailing 3-0, and took advantage of two Giant errors to break the game open.

Bill Robinson was safe on an error at first base and moved to third on Dave Cash's single. Larry Borker tried to show out Robinson scored third. Chris Speier threw wild trying to double up Cash. Mike Schmidt followed with a single to score Cash and knock out starter John D'Aquisto. Lusinski greeted Moffitt with his fifth home run to make it 4-3.

## Cey Bats In 7 Runs in Dodger Rout

CHICAGO, June 2 (UPI).—Don Cey set a Los Angeles Dodger record yesterday by driving in seven runs with two home runs and a bases-loaded single as the front-running Dodgers routed the Chicago Cubs, 10-0.

Cey slammed a three-run homer in the second inning off Ken Frailing and drove in two runs.

## Saturday

With a bases-loaded single in the third off Steve Stone, he hit his second home run of the game, and sixth of the year, in the fourth off Stone with Joe Ferguson aboard.

Cey's runs-batted-in total eclipsed the club single game mark of six shared by Ron Fairly, Frank Howard and Andy Kosco. He brought his total to 42 and joined teammates Steve Garvey and Jim Wynn as the league's top three RBI men this season.

## Pirates 14, Reds 1

At Cincinnati, Richie Zisk, Bob Robertson and Richie Hebner blasted home runs and Pittsburgh added six other extra-base hits in routing Cincinnati, 14-1, today to end the Reds' winning streak.

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